

INSTITUTIO  
GRAMMATICÆ  
PUERILIS:  
OR THE  
RUDIMENTS  
OF THE  
LATINE and GREEK  
TONGUES.

Fitted to Childrens capacities, as an  
Introduction to larger GRAMMARS.

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By M. LEVVIS.

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**T**HE doings, sufferings, and beings, of things, are the same in the General all the world over; therefore Words being the marks of these, all Languages are necessarily reduced to one Rule of speaking, which is more short in the English, than any other; because it hath the fewest Terminations, and the Words stand in a Natural order: The Substantive is the thing it self, and beginneth the Period; only the Adjective the manner of the thing is usually put before it: The Verb is the Motion of the thing, and follows after it: Adverbs are the Manner of Verbs, and are joyned with them: Participles are contracted Verbs: Conjunctions joyn Sentences together, and are the first words of them: Prepositions express the Circumstances of things, and have no certain place.

The Great God did wonderfully create Man, placing him in Paradise, and gave him Dominion over the Creatures.

Hence

Hence we may infer a Rule for Pointing a Period : Every Verb or Participle with their Dependants must have a Point, because they are the Motions of Things, and must be stopped; else we move in infinitum, and cannot begin a Motion.

The Regularity of the English-Tongue appears from this assertion almost universally true : Whatever Tongue hath less Grammar than the English, is not intelligible : Whatever hath more, is superfluous.

For instance ; Words declined (wherein the Grammar lies) are Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs.

a Song, Songs    a A Substantive (which is the thing it self) must have Number and Case, but needs not Gender or Declension.

b Good.    An b Adjective hath neither Number, Case, Gender, nor Declension; because it is the manner of a Substantive to which it is prefixed.



[ ]

A<sup>c</sup> Verb must have *Voice, Mood,* *e Did love.*  
and *Tense*, but needs neither *Num-*  
*ber,* nor *Person*; because it is the  
*Motion* of a *Noun*, which stands  
before it, and supplies the defect  
of them.

There is but one <sup>d</sup> Conjugation *d Love, loved,*  
which hath three endings: the o- *loving.*  
ther in *T* and *N* may be counted ir-  
regular.

So that what the English per-  
forms in the <sup>†</sup> Substantive by two <sup>†</sup> Song, songs.  
endings: Fifty are used in the La-  
tine; more in the Greek.

In the <sup>f</sup> Adjective there is but <sup>f</sup> Good.  
one ending; in the Latine and  
Greek above Thirty.

The <sup>g</sup> Verb as well performs its <sup>g</sup> Love, loved.  
office by three endings, as the La- *loving.*  
tine by six hundred, the Greek by  
six thousand.

Thus

Thus we may compute what Grammar any Language hath for necessitie (as in the English:) what for Ornament (as in the Latine and Greek.)

The most facil way of instructing any in a Tongue unknown, is to shew what Grammar it hath beyond or short of his Mother-Tongue; following that Maxime, to proceed *à noto ad ignotum*, making what we know, a step to what we are to learn.

A demonstration of this you have in this following Scheme: supposing an English Man be to learn Latine.

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Words

A M

A Noun

A

of the same kind.

Numbers



# Words Declined, are

Number by the English.

Case by the Signs. And they are Governed of the word going before, on which they depend according to the Sign.

1. Except the Substantives to Relatives, Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partitives, which are Governed of the words following.
2. Except the Ablative Case Absolute.

Declension by the Latine.

Gender by the signification or Declension.

by the Substantive following. Except they Govern a Case, and Participles.

Declension by the Latine.

Voice, Mood, and Tense by the English.

by the Nominative Case; which is always a Substantive standing immediately before the Verb.

1. Except a Question be asked, the Imperative Mood; and when There goes before the Verb, then the Nominative Case follows.

2. Except a Relative, a Genitive Case, a Participle, an Adjective, and a Conjunction, with their dependents, come between.

Conjugation by the Latine.

Participles Of the Present Tense, having a particular Sign of a Case, become Gerunds according to the Sign. Of the Preter Tense end in D. T. N. and may have a Sign of a Tense let before them; but then they become Verbs.

Substantives have,

Adjectives have,

Verbs have,

SIGNS are

Except.

The

Infinitive Mood. Gerunds. Supines.

They are known thus.

After a Noun a Genitive: Except after Dignus, indignus, opus and usus, an Ablative.

OR After a Verb a Preposition: Except after Verbals in Bills, and Passive Participles, a Dative Case.

T A Dative: Except after Attinet, pertinet, spectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provocho, and words of Motion, a Preposition.

OR The Dative, or a Preposition: Except For, the cause, an Ablative Case,

WITH The Cause, an Ablative; Society, a Preposition: Except after Verbs of Comparing, being angry with, to meet with, a Dative Case,

FROM An Ablative, or a Preposition: Except after Verbs of Taking away, a Dative Case.

BY A Preposition: Except the Cause, or Manner; And after Comparatives and Superlatives an Ablative.

THEN After Comparatives it is a Sign of an Ablative: otherwise a Conjunction.

IN Preposition: Except before Proper Names of lesser places, of the First and Second Declension and Singular Number, a Genitive. *Hami, domi, militia, belli, ruri*, or *rure* are thus used: Except also, after Verbs of Esteeming, a Genitive; but *et sumo* may have an Ablative Case.

A Substantive, without any particular Sign, is the Accusative:

After Verbs Substantives, most Passives, and Verbs of Gesture, a Nominative Case.

1. But if these have an Accusative; before them an Accusative, this is a kind of Apposition.

2. After *Satago, misereor, miseresco*, a Genitive Case.

3. After *Interest* and *refert*, a Genitive: Except *Me, thee, him, us, you*, an Ablative Feminine:

4. After *Potior*, and Verbs of Wanting, a Genitive or Ablative Case.

5. After *Fungor, fruor, utor, sto*, to abide, *vescor, victito*, and *vivo* for *victito*, an Ablative.

6. After *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor* and *memini*, a Genitive or an Accusative Case. After Verbs signifying Profit, disprofit, help, favour, obeying, resisting, serving, trusting, threatening, commanding, pardoning, a Dative.

7. After *Pareo, placeo, displiceo, patrocinor, medeor, libet, indulgeo, studeo, blandior, deo*, and after many Neuters and Passives compounded with *Pro, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ab, in, and inter*, a Dative Case.

8. On Substantive after another, without any proper Sign of a Case belonging to the same thing, is of the same Case with the former by Apposition.

9. A Substantive with a Participle, making a Sentence, is the Ablative Case.

10. The word of Price is the Ablative: But, *So much, how much, more, less, how much soever*, put without Substantives, a Genitive Case.

To VERBS belong.

TO. Before a Verb, the Infinitive Mood Active. Except. 1. After Substantives and Adjectives governing a Genitive Case, a Gerund in DI. 2. After *aptus, paratus, tardus*, and Verbs of Exhorting and prevailing, a Gerund in DUM with Ad. 3. After, about the Future in RUS. 4. After words of Motion; the first Supine.

TO BE, Is the Infinitive Mood Passive. Except. 1. After Noun Substantives, and Verb Substantives, the Future in DUS. 2. After *worthy, unworthy, easie, hard*. The latter Supine.

Do give the Garment of my Father by stealth to thy my Friend for a Pledge of my love, with my hand from my Brother the Master seeing.

Because thou art a Boy full of wit, and of a good disposition, it concerneth thee to be desirous of Learning, and to be weary of Playing: It concerns thy Master, that thou do comest forth a good Scholar, so thou shalt be worthy of Honour; whilst thou dost mind thy Affairs, thou shalt be beloved of thy Friends, who will often speak of thee; if thou miscarry, thou wilt be lamented of thy Enemies, whom it doth not concern: But I hope thou shalt go with me to the University, for the sake of Honour, where thou shalt be compared with thy Elders, whilst thou art more Learned than them by much.

Thou canst teach at London, I desire to teach only in the Countrey; But I am not sure to Teach, for when I come to Teach, I find my self unfit to Teach the very Souldiers at War, lying on the Ground. Pity thou my Brother, for whilst he doth desire to be taught, and is to be Taught, because he wanteth wit, and cannot remember his Lesson; he findeth himself hard to be taught, though it hath cost my Father many a Pound, and he doth esteem it at a great rate to be taught.

Q. Do all men labour? An. All men do not labour. But men of Honour, desiring Honour; which do perform their Office, using their Reason, if they want Riches, do labour, that they may profit their Friends.

Q. What Book dost thou read? An. Thou shalt meet with my Brother, whom thou didst salute, and dost direct what Book I shall read.

Thus we  
Language h  
glish:) w  
and Greek

The most  
Tongue  
mar it h  
Tongue  
ceed à  
know,

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t

a





**I**N Speech be these Eight parts,

*Noun,  
Pronoun,  
Verb,  
Participle,*

*{ Decli-  
ned,*

*{ Adverb,  
Conjunction,  
Preposition,  
Interjection,*

*{ undeclined.*

### of a NOUN:

A *Noun* may have usually before it the English, *A, of The.*

A *Noun* is two-fold, *{ Substantive,  
Adjective,*

*Man, or Thing* cannot be joyned to a *Substantive*; because it is the *Thing* it self.

*Man, or Thing* may be joyned to an *Adjective*; because it is the manner of the *Thing*.

### of a SUBSTANTIVE.

A *Noun Substantive* is two-fold, *{ Proper,  
Common*

A *Noun Substantive Proper*, is the Proper Name of a Thing,

A *Noun Substantive Common*, is common to all of the same kind.

A \_\_\_\_\_ *Numbers*

## (4)

Numbers are two, { The Singular ; this speaketh but of one,  
The Plural ; this speaketh of more than  
one, it usually adds s.

Cases are Six : { Nominative, A, the; this goeth before the Verb.  
Vocative. O,  
Accusative, A, the ; this follows the Verb.  
Genitive, Of,  
Dative, To, for,  
Ablative. In, with, for, from, by.

Simple Genders are Three, { Masculine, } These are known by the  
Feminine, } Rule for Genders of  
Neuter, } Nouns.

There be Five Declensions, by which all Nouns are declined

| Sing.             |          |          |    |         | Plur.             |           |      |    |                                 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----|---------|-------------------|-----------|------|----|---------------------------------|
| N, V, A, G, D, A, |          |          |    |         | N, V, A, G, D, A, |           |      |    |                                 |
| 1,                | a        | am       | æ  | â       | æ                 | as        | arum | is | musa tristis,                   |
| 2,                | us<br>um | um       | i  | o       | i                 | os        | orum | is | Dominus, bonus,<br>regnum,      |
| 3,                |          | em<br>im | is | i<br>e  | es                | um<br>ium | ibus |    | Lapis, magnus,<br>caput, bonum, |
| 4,                | u<br>u   | um       | us | ui<br>u | us                | uum       | ibus |    | Fructus, dulcis,<br>genu.       |
| 5,                | ies      | em       | ei | e       | es                | erum      | ibus |    | Facies, bona,                   |

1, Except in the Second Declension, when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *E*,

2, Except all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, in all Declensions, have the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike ; and in the Plural Number, those three Cases end in *A*.

## Of an ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are de-  
clined with

|   |                     |                         |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| } | Three Terminations, | <i>bonus, niger,</i>    |
|   | Two Terminations,   | <i>tristis, melior,</i> |
|   | One Termination.    | <i>felix, amans,</i>    |

Adjectives of three Terminations, are of the First and Second Declension.

1, Except these Eight Adjectives, *totus, solus, unus, nullus, alius, alter, uter* and *neuter*, which make their Genitive Case in *ius*, and their Dative in *I*; and *alius* makes *aliud* in the Neuter Gender.

2, Except *Ambo* and *Duo*, which are thus declined :

|         | Nom. Voc. | Acc.      | Gen.        | Dat. Abl.   |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Plural. | <i>o</i>  | <i>os</i> | <i>orum</i> | <i>obus</i> |
|         | <i>e</i>  | <i>as</i> | <i>arum</i> | <i>abus</i> |
|         | <i>o</i>  | <i>o</i>  | <i>orum</i> | <i>obus</i> |

Adjectives of two Terminations, or of one Termination, are of the third Declension : Adjectives have all Genders.

When an Adjective hath three Terminations; the first is Masculine, the second Feminine, the third Neuter.

When an Adjective hath two Terminations, the first is Masculine and Feminine, the second Neuter.

When an Adjective hath but one Termination, that Termination is Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

## Comparing of ADJECTIVES.

There be three Degrees of Comparison ; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*. *Hard, more hard, most hard ; hard harder, hardest.*

The *Comparative* is formed of the first Case of the *Positive* that endeth in *I*, by putting to *Or* : *durus, durior.*

The *Superlative* is formed of the first Case of the *Positive* ending in *I*, by putting to *S*, and *Simus, durus, durissimus.*

1, Except if the *Positive* end in *er*, the *Comparative* is regular, but the *Superlative* is formed of the *Nominative Case*, by putting to *Rimus* : *niger, nigerrimus.*

2, Except these *Nouns* ending in *Lis*, the *Comparative* is regular, but the *Superlative* is formed of the *Nominative Case*, by changing *is* into *imus* ; *Humilis, similis, facilis, gracilis, agilis, docilis.*

3, Except { *Bonus, melior, optimus,*  
*Malus, pejor, pessimus,*  
*Magnus, major, maximus,*  
*Parvus, minor, minimus,*  
*Multus, plus, plurimus.* Plus tantum gen. neutrius

## Of a PRONOUN.

There be Fifteen Pronouns ; *ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras* ; to which the Relative *Qui* is added.

1, thou, he, she, we, ye, they, who, me, thee, us, you,  
 him, her, mine, thine, his ours, yours, this, these,  
 those, that, which whom, what, it, their, self.

Pronouns are { *Substantives, Ego, tu, sui,*  
*Adjectives, so all the rest,*

Pronoun *Substantives* are of the same Gender with the thing whereof they are spoken.

The

# The Declining of PRONOUNS.

|              |                        |                     |               |   |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---|
| Singulariter | Nom. Ego I,            | Tu, Thou,           | Sing. & Plur. | { No. } is wanting,<br>Vo. } is wanting,<br>A. se, him, them,<br>G. sui, of him, of them,<br>D. sibi, to him, to them,<br>A. se, with him, with them. |
|              | Voc. is wanting,       | tu, O thou,         |               |   |
|              | Ac. me, me,            | te, thee,           |               |   |
|              | Gen. mei, of me,       | tui, of thee,       |               |   |
|              | Dat. mihi, to me,      | tibi, to thee,      |               |   |
|              | Abl. me, with me.      | te, with thee,      |               |   |
| Pluraliter   | Nom. Nos, we,          | Vos, Ye,            | Sing. & Plur. | { No. } is wanting,<br>Vo. } is wanting,<br>A. se, him, them,<br>G. sui, of him, of them,<br>D. sibi, to him, to them,<br>A. se, with him, with them. |
|              | Voc. is wanting,       | vos, O ye,          |               |   |
|              | Ac. nos, us, (of us,   | vos, you, v. vestri |               |   |
|              | G. nostrum vel nostrum | vestrum (of you     |               |   |
|              | Dat. nobis { to us,    | vobis, to you,      |               |   |
|              | Abl. nobis { with us,  | vobis, with you     |               |   |
| Singulariter | N. Hic, hæc, hoc,      | Is, ea, id,         |               | qui, quæ, quod,   |
|              | V. is wanting,         | Is wanting,         |               | Is wanting,   |
|              | A. hunc, hanc, hoc,    | eum, eam, id,       |               | quem, quam, quod,   |
|              | G. hujus,              | ejus,               |               | cujus,  |
|              | D. huic,               | ei,                 |               | cui,  |
|              | A. hoc, hac, hoc,      | eo, ea, eo,         |               | quo, quæ, quo,  |
| Pluraliter   | N. Hi, hæ, hæc,        | ii, eæ, ea,         |               | qui, quæ, quæ,  |
|              | V. is wanting,         | Is wanting,         |               | Is wanting,   |
|              | A. hos, hæ, hæc,       | eos, eas, ea, (rum  |               | quos, quas, quæ, (rum   |
|              | G. horum, harum, ho-   | eorum, earum, eo-   |               | quorum, quarum, quo-  |
|              | D. } his (rum,         | } iis vel eis,      |               | } quibus vel queis,   |
|              | A. }                   |                     |               |   |

*Ille* and *iste* are declined like *alius*.

*Ipse* is declined like *solus*.

*Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *vester*, and *vester*, are declined like Adjectives of three Terminations.

Except *meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative Case.

*Nostras* and *vestras* are declined like Nouns Adjectives of two Terminations.

Of



## Of a VERB.

A *Verb* signifyeth Doing, Suffering, and Being.

*Verbs* are { *Active*, } { *Neuter*, }  
                   { *Passive*, } { *Deponent*.

A *Verb Active* endeth in *O*, and signifyeth to Do, and by putting to *R*, it may be a *Passive*; as *amo*, I do love.

A *Verb Passive* endeth in *R*, and signifyeth to Suffer, and by putting away *R*, it may be an *Active*; as *amor*, I am loved.

A *Verb Neuter* endeth in *O*, or *M*, and cannot take *R* to make it a *Passive*; it is Englished sometimes *Actively*, sometimes *Passively*; as *Sum*, curro, aegroto.

A *Verb Deponent* endeth in *Or*, like a *Passive*; it signifyeth *Actively*, and cannot cast away *R*, to be an *Active*; as *Loquor*.

## MOODS.

There be Four *Moods*, { The *Indicative*, } { The *Imperative*, }  
                                   { The *Potential*, } { The *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative Mood* either Sheweth, or Demandeth, or Doubteth.

The *Imperative Mood* either Commandeth, or Exhorteth, or Intreateth; and it hath sometimes before it in the *English*, this sign *Let*.

The *Potential Mood* signifies a Power, Duty, or Desire, expressed by these signs *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, or *ought*; or when it is subjoyned by a *Conjunction*, it is called the *Subjunctive*; when it hath an *Adverb* of Wishing, the *Optative*.

The *Infinitive Mood* hath neither *Number*, nor *Person*, nor *Nominative Case* before it; sometimes it hath an *Accusative* before it instead of a *Nominative*, and commonly it hath this sign *To*.

*Gerunds* and *Supines* also belong to *Verbs*.

## TENSES.

## TENSES:

There be Five *Tenses* or Times which are known by Signs.

| Signs.            | Active.                  | Passive.                 |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Present,          | <i>Do, dost, doth,</i>   | <i>Am, art, is, are.</i> |
| Preterimperfect,  | <i>Did, didst,</i>       | <i>Was, were.</i>        |
| Preterperfect,    | <i>Have, hast, hath,</i> | <i>Have been.</i>        |
| Preterpluperfect, | <i>Had, hadst,</i>       | <i>Had been.</i>         |
| Future,           | <i>Shall or will</i>     | <i>Shall or will be.</i> |

## NUMBER. PERSONS.

In *Verbs* there be three *Persons*; in *Pronouns* also there be three *Persons* which answer to those in *Verbs*; *I, thou, he: we, ye, they.*

All *Nouns* are of the third *Person*: except where *Ego*, or *nos, tu* or *vos* may be applied.

## CONJUGATIONS.

There be four *Conjugations*.

The First hath *ā* long before *re*, and *ris*.

The Second hath *ē* long before *re*, and *ris*.

The Third hath *ē* short before *re*, and *ris*.

The Fourth hath *ī* long before *re* and *ris*.

Verbs

Verbs irregular in the *Present Tense*.

|                 |                  | <i>I am,</i>                 | <i>Thou art,</i> | <i>He is,</i> | <i>we are,</i> | <i>Ye are,</i>  | <i>They are.</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Indicative Mood | Present Tense    | { Sum                        | es               | est           | sumus          | estis           | sunt             |
|                 |                  | { Possum                     | potes            | potest,       | possumus       | potestis        | possunt          |
|                 |                  | { Volo                       | vis              | vult,         | volumus        | vultis          | volunt           |
|                 |                  | { Nolo                       | nonvis           | nonvult,      | nolumus        | nonvultis       | nolunt           |
|                 |                  | { Malo                       | mavis            | mavult,       | malumus        | mavultis        | malunt           |
|                 |                  | { Edo                        | edis v. es       | edit v. est,  | edimus         | editis v. estis | edunt            |
|                 | Futur. Preterim. | { Fio                        | fis              | fit,          | finus          | fitis           | fiunt            |
|                 |                  | { Fero                       | fers             | fert,         | ferimus        | fertis          | ferunt           |
|                 |                  | { Feror is regular from fero |                  |               |                |                 |                  |
|                 |                  | { Eram I was,                |                  |               | we were,       |                 |                  |
| Futur.          | Preterim.        | { Poteram                    | s                | t,            | mus            | tis             | nt               |
|                 |                  | { Ero I shall or will be,    |                  |               |                |                 |                  |
| Futur.          | Preterim.        | { Potero                     | s                | t,            | mus            | tis             | unt              |

|             |               |          |        |                 |   |    |     |        |
|-------------|---------------|----------|--------|-----------------|---|----|-----|--------|
| Subjunctive | Imperf. Pres. | { Sim    | velim  | edam            |   |    |     |        |
|             |               | { Possim | nolim  | fiam            | s | t, | mus | tis nt |
|             | Imperf. Pres. |          | malim  | feram           |   |    |     |        |
|             |               | { Essem  | vellem | ederem v. essem |   |    |     |        |
| Subjunctive | Imperf. Pres. | { Possem | nollem | fierem          | s | t, | mus | tis nt |
|             |               |          | mallem | ferrem          |   |    |     |        |

|            |               |   |                        |              |                |                 |                |
|------------|---------------|---|------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|            |               | <i>Be thou, be he, let us be, be ye, be they, or let them be.</i> |                        |              |                |                 |                |
| Imperative | Present tense | {   | Sis                    | fit,         | simus          | fitis           | fiut           |
|            |               | {   | Es esto                | esto         |                | este, estote    | sunto          |
|            |               | {   | Noli nolito            |              |                | nolite nolitote |                |
|            |               | {   | Ede edito, edat edito, | edamus       | edite editote, | edant           |                |
|            |               | {   | Es esto                | esto         |                | este estote     | edunto         |
|            |               |   | fiat                   | fiamus       |                | fiant fiunto    |                |
|            |               | {   | Fer ferto              | ferat ferto, | feramus,       | ferte fertote,  | ferant ferunto |

Infinitive

to be hereafter.

|         |          |                            |          |
|---------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| edere   | } Future | fore vel futurum esse,     | } (esse) |
| v. esse |          | esurum esse,               |          |
| fieri   |          | laturum esse,              |          |
| ferre   |          | factum iri vel faciendum   |          |
| ferri   |          | latum iri v. ferendum esse |          |

mālo, edo, fio, fero, in the Preterimperfect and Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, are used like Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

|       |               |       |            |
|-------|---------------|-------|------------|
| fui   | } are regular | volui | edi        |
| potui |               | nolui | factus ium |
|       |               | malui | tuli       |

leo make ibam and quibam in the Preterimperfect, are ibo and quibo.

io, of the Third Conjugation are irregular.

### A Verb Active.

| Regular. |       |       |        | Plural. |        |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|
| as       | a,    | amus  | atis   | ant     |        |
| es       | et,   | emus  | ecis   | ent     |        |
| is       | it,   | imus  | iris   | unt     |        |
| is       | it    | imus  | itis   | iunt    |        |
| abam     | abas  | abat, | abamus | abatis  | abant, |
| eram     | s     | t,    | eramus | tis     | erant  |
| eram     | isti, | it,   | imus   | istis   | serunt |
|          |       |       |        |         | ere    |
| am       | s     | t,    | amus   | tis     | ant    |
| abo      | abis  | t,    | imus   | tis     | unt    |
| ēbo      | ebis  | t,    | imus   | tis     | unt    |
| am       | es    | t,    | imus   | tis     | nt     |
| iam      | ies   | t,    | imus   | tis     | nt     |

B

Present

Verbs irregular in the *Present Tense*

|                 |                      | <i>I am,</i>                       | <i>Thou art,</i> | <i>He is,</i>              | <i>We are,</i> | <i>Ye are,</i>  |           |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Indicative Mood | <i>Present Tense</i> | {                                  | Sum              | es                         | est            | sumus           | estis     |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Possum           | potes                      | potest,        | possumus        | potestis  |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Volo             | vis                        | vult,          | volumus         | vultis    |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Nolo             | nonvis                     | nonvult,       | nolumus         | nonvultis |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Malo             | mavis                      | mavult,        | malumus         | mavultis  |
|                 | <i>Preterim.</i>     | {                                  | Edo              | edis v.                    | es edit v.     | est, edimus     | editis v. |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Fio              | fis                        | fit,           | fimus           | fitis     |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Fero             | fers                       | fert,          | ferimus         | fertis    |
|                 |                      | { <i>Fero is regular from fero</i> |                  |                            |                |                 |           |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Eram             | <i>I was,</i>              |                | <i>we were,</i> |           |
| <i>Futur.</i>   | <i>Preterim.</i>     | {                                  | Poteram          | s                          | t,             | mus             | tis       |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Ero              | <i>I shall or will be,</i> |                |                 |           |
|                 |                      | {                                  | Potero           | s                          | t,             | mus             | tis       |

|             |                |          |         |                 |        |    |     |     |
|-------------|----------------|----------|---------|-----------------|--------|----|-----|-----|
| Subjunctive | Imperf. Presf. | { Sim    | velim   | edam            |        |    |     |     |
|             |                | { Possim | nolim   | fiam            | s      | t, | mus |     |
|             |                |          | malim   | feram           |        |    |     |     |
|             | {              | Essem    | vellem  | ederem v. essem |        |    |     |     |
|             |                | {        | Posssem | nollem          | fierem | s  | t,  | mus |
|             |                |          |         | malle           | ferrem |    |     |     |

|            |                      |   |               |              |                 |    |
|------------|----------------------|---|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----|
|            |                      | <i>Be thou, be he, let us be, be ye, be they, or.</i>     |               |              |                 |    |
| Imperative | <i>Present tense</i> |   |               |              |                 |    |
|            |                      | Sis   | fit,          | fimus        | fitis           | fi |
|            |                      | Es esto   | esto          |              | este, estote    | fu |
|            |                      | Noli nolito   |               |              | nolite nolitote |    |
|            |                      | Ede edito, edat   | edito, edamus | edito, edite | editote,        | e  |
|            |                      | Es esto   | esto          |              | este estote     | e  |
|            |                      | fiat  | fiamus        |              | fi              |    |
|            |                      | { Fer ferto ferat ferto, feramus, ferte fertote, ferant . |               |              |                 |    |

Infinitive



to be

to be hereafter.

|                             |       |         |        |                            |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------|--------|----------------------------|
| Infinitive<br>Present tense | Esse  | edere   | Future | fore vel futurum esse,     |
|                             | Posse | v. esse |        | esurum esse,               |
|                             | Velle | fieri   |        | laturum esse, (esse        |
|                             | Nolle | ferre   |        | factum iri vel faciendum   |
|                             | Malle | ferri   |        | latum iri v. ferendum esse |

Volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, in the *Præterimperfect*  
Tense and Future Tense of the Indicative Mood are  
formed like Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

|               |       |       |            |               |
|---------------|-------|-------|------------|---------------|
| Præterperfect | fui   | volui | edi        | } are regular |
|               | potui | nolui | factus ium |               |
|               |       | malui | tuli       |               |

Eo and queo make ibam and quibam in the *Præterimperfect*,  
and in the Future ibo and quibo.

All Verbs in io, of the Third Conjugation are irregular.

## A Verb Active.

|                      | Singular. |       |       | Plural. |        |               |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---------------|
| Present<br>Tense     | o         | as    | a,    | amus    | atis   | ant           |
|                      | eo        | es    | et,   | emus    | etis   | ent           |
|                      | o         | is    | it,   | imus    | itis   | unt           |
|                      | io        | is    | it    | imus    | itis   | iunt          |
| Præter-<br>imperfect | ābam      | abas  | abat, | abamus  | abatis | abant,        |
|                      | ēbam      | s     | t,    | mus     | tis    | nt            |
|                      | ībam      |       |       |         |        |               |
| Perfect.             | i         | isti, | it,   | imus    | istis  | serunt<br>ere |
| Præter-<br>perfect   | eram      | s     | t,    | mus     | tis    | nt            |
| Future               | ābo       | abis  | t,    | mus     | tis    | unt           |
|                      | ēbo       | ebis  |       |         |        |               |
|                      | am        | es    |       |         |        |               |
|                      | iam       | ies   | t,    | mus     | tis    | nt            |

B

Present

|           |                 |                           |         |     |     |                     |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Potential | Present         | {<br>eam<br>am<br>iam     | s<br>t, | mus | tis | do<br>nt            |
|           | Imper-<br>fect. | {<br>ārem<br>ērem<br>īrem | s<br>t, | mus | tis | did<br>nt           |
|           | Perfect         | {<br>ērim                 | s<br>t, | mus | tis | have<br>nt          |
|           | Prater-<br>plu. | {<br>issem                | s<br>t, | mus | tis | had<br>nt           |
| Future    |                 | {<br>ēro<br>eris<br>erit, |         | mus | tis | shall or will<br>nt |

|          |                  |  |   |                                     |   |  |
|----------|------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Imperat. | Present<br>tense | {<br>a, ato<br>e, ēo<br>e, ito<br>i, ito | {<br>et, ato<br>eat, ēro<br>at, ito<br>iat, ito | {<br>ēmus<br>ēāmus<br>āmus<br>iamus | {<br>ate, atote<br>ēte, etote<br>ite, itote<br>ite, itote | {<br>ent, anto<br>eant, ento<br>ant, unto<br>iant, iunio |
|----------|------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|

|             |                                   |                                 |          |  |  |  |         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|---------|
| Infinitive. | Present<br>and<br>Imper-<br>fect. | {<br>āre<br>ēre<br>īre          | to       | {<br>Praterperfect<br>and<br>Praterpluper-<br>fect.                                    | {<br>isse<br>isse                      | to have<br>or had                        | Supines |
|             | Gerunds,                          | {<br>andi<br>endi<br>iendi      | do, dum. | The Future is made of the Future in rus and esse, as amaturum esse, to love hereafter. |  |  |         |
|             | Participle<br>of the<br>Present   | {<br>ans<br>ens<br>iens<br>iens |          | Future<br>in dus   | {<br>andus<br>endus<br>endus<br>iendus | Prater tense, us,<br>Future in rus, urus |         |

A Participle of the Present tense, having a sign of a Case, becomes a Gerund according to that sign: of loving, in loving.

A Ver

## A Verb Passive.

|             |                  |  |       |          |      |       |      |      |
|-------------|------------------|--|-------|----------|------|-------|------|------|
| Indicative. | Present tense,   | or I am, thou art, he is, we are, ye are, they are | eor   | ris, re. | tur, | mur   | mini | ntur |
|             |                  |  | ior   |          |      |       |      |      |
|             | Preter-imperfect |  | abar  | was,     |      | were. |      |      |
|             |                  |  | ēbar  | ris, re  | tur, | ntur, | mini | ntur |
|             |                  |  | iebar |          |      |       |      |      |
|             | Future tense     | shall or will be.                                  | abor  |          |      |       |      |      |
|             |                  |  | ebor  | ris, re  | tur, | mur   | mini | ntur |

|              |                  |      |      |         |      |      |      |       |
|--------------|------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|-------|
| Subjunctive. | Present tense    | et   | ear  | ris, re | tur, | mur  | mini | ntur  |
|              |                  |      | ar   |         |      |      |      |       |
|              |                  |      | iar  |         |      |      |      |       |
|              | Preter-imperfect | arer | ērer | ris, re | tur, | ntur | mini | ntur, |
|              |                  |      | ērer |         |      |      |      |       |
|              |                  |      | irer |         |      |      |      |       |

|             |               |            |             |            |        |             |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------|-------------|
| Imperative. |               | Be thou,   | let him be, | let us be, | be ye, | let them be |
|             | Present tense | are, ator. | etur, ator  | emur       | amini  | entur       |
|             |               |            |             |            | aminor | antur,      |
|             |               | ēre, etor. | eatur, ētor | eamur      | emini  | eantur      |
|             |               |            |             |            | emino  | entor       |
|             |               | ēre, itor. | atnr, itor  | amur       | imini  | antur       |
|             |               |            |             |            | iminor | untor       |
|             |               | ire, itor  | iatnr, itor | iamur      | imini  | iantur      |
|             |               |            |             |            | iminor | iantor      |

Infinitive: Present and preter-imperfect { ari } To be. The Future is made of the Participle of the Preter tense and iri; or the Future in *du*s & *esse*, as *amatum iri* or *amandum esse*, to be lov'd hereafter, not varied.

These six Tenses are made of the Participle of the Preter tense and Sum.

Indicative Mood.

Preterperf. Sum v. fui.

Preterplu. Eram v. fueram.

Potential Mood.

Preterperfe. Sim or fuerim.

Preterpluperf. Essem or fuisset.

Future tense. Ero vel fuero.

Infinitive, Preterperf. and Preterplu. Esse vel fuisse.

|        |    |        |      |         |      |             |
|--------|----|--------|------|---------|------|-------------|
| Vocit- | o  | vocit- | avi, | vocita- | tum  | To call.    |
| Mon-   | eo | mon-   | ui,  | mon-    | itum | To admonish |
| Scalp- | o  | scal-  | psi, | scal-   | ptum | To scratch. |
| Aud-   | io | aud-   | ivi, | aud-    | itum | To hear.    |

## PARTICIPLES.

Participles are Four, { Of the Present Tense,  
Of the Future in *du*s,  
Of the Preter Tense,  
Of the Future in *rus*.

They are all formed by the Table.

They are declined like Adjectives.

They are known thus :

A Participle of the Present Tense hath his English ending in *ing*, and the Latine in *ans*, or *ens*; and cannot have *A*, or the before it.

A *Participle of the Future* in *du*, hath in the *English*, *To be*.  
 A *Participle of the Preter Tense*, hath in the *English* *D, T,*  
 or *N*; in the *Latine*, *tus, sus, or xus*; a sign of a *Tense* may  
 be prefixt:

A *Participle of the Future* in *rus*, hath in the *English*; *About*  
 60.

## ADVERB.

An *Adverb* expresses the quality of a *Verb*; and is joyned  
 with it: Sometimes with a *Noun*.

## CONJUNCTION.

A *Conjunction* joyns Sentences together, and it usually begins  
 the Sentence.

## PREPOSITION.

A *Preposition* expresses the circumstances of things, and hath  
 a Case governed of it.

## INTERJECTION.

An *Interjection* betokens a sudden passion of the mind, and  
 is a virtual Sentence.

## Rules for Genders of Nouns.

Rules for Genders of Nouns are { By the Signification,  
 { By the Declension.



R. 1. The names of Offices and Things belonging only to the Male-kind, are Masculine; such are, *Gods, Men, Rivers, Months, Winds.*

R. 2. Names of Offices and Things belonging only to the Female-kind, are Feminine; such are *Goddesses, women, Cities, Countries, Islands.*

Except 1. *Sulmo* and *Agragas*, the Masculine.

Except 2. *Argos, Tybur, Prænestæ*, the Neuter.

Except 3. *Anxur* the Masculine and Neuter.

R. 3. All the common-names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender.

Except 1. *Spinus* and *Oleaster*, the Masc.

Except 2. *Siler, suber, thus, robur, acer*, Neut.

R. 4. All Nouns in *um*, and all Nouns undeclined are of the Neuter.

R. 5. Nouns signifying Offices, or Things, belonging both to the Male and Female kind, are of the common of two Genders; as *heres, sacerdos, parens, &c.*

## Rules by the Declension.

### First Declension.

All Nouns of the first Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

### Second Declension.

All Nouns of the Second Declension are of the Masculine Gender:

Except 1. *Humus, domus, alvus, colus, ficus* (a Fig-tree) *vannus, carbasus.*

And Nouns in *us* derived from Greeks in *os*; as *papyrus, antidotus, costus, diphongus, byssus, abyssus, crystallus, synodus, sa-phyrus, eremus & arctus*, with some others; are Feminines.

Except 2. *Chaos, pelagus, virus*, and Nouns in *on* Neuter.

Except 3. *Vulgus* Masc. and Neuter.

Except 4. *Rubus, phaselus, barbitus, grossus, balanus*, are Doubtful.

### Third

## Third Declension.

Rule 1. All Nouns of the Third Declension ending in *as*, *in*, *on*, *o*, *er*, *or*, *os*, are Masculine.

Except 1. Nouns in *do* and *go* of more than two Syllables, and Nouns in *io* which come of Verbs; as also *ditio*, *communio*, *seditio*, *talio*, *conditio*, *portio*, *perduellio*, *ballo*, *Argo*, *gratido*, *cavo*: also *findon*, *icon*, *ædon*, and *dos*, *cos*, *linter*, *arbor*, are Feminine.

Except 2. *Ver*, *iter*, *piper*, *cadaver*, *verber*, *tuber*, *uber*, *gingiber*, *laser*, *cicer*, *papaver*, *fiser*, *spinther*, *laver*, *æquor*, *marmor*, *ador*, *os*: Neuter.

Rule 2. All Nouns of the Third Declension in *as*, *is*, *aus*, *is*, *es*, *ex*, and *s* with a Consonant going immediately before *s*, the Feminine.

Except 1. *Elephas*, *adamas*, *vas* — *adis*, *as*, *coles*, *vepres*, *des*. In *is*; *natalis*, *aqualis*; the compounds of *as*; as *centussis*, *lienis*, *orbis*, *callis*, *caulis*, *foliis*, *collis*, *mensis*, *ensis*, *fustis*, *panis*, *penis*, *crinis*, *ignis*, *cassis*, *fascis*, *torris*, *sentis*, *piscis*, *unguis*, *vermis*, *vestis*, *positis*, *axis*, *glis*, *pulvis*, *sodalis*, *cenchris*, (a snake) *lapis*, *mugilis*, *cucumis*, *cinis*, *amnis*, *sanguis*, *vomis*, *amnatés*, *unicornis*; also *Dens* with its compounds, and *mons*, *panis*, *rudens*, *torrens*, *seps*, *merops*, *chalybs*, *hydrops*, *gryps*; also *fornix*, *volvax*, *calix*, *grex*, *stadix*, *bombyx*, and the compounds of *univ*, as *decunx*; also all words in *es*, which increase in the Genitive case, and all words in *ax* and *ex*, of more than one Syllable, are Masculine.

Except *Merces*, *quies*, *teges*, *merges*, *compes*, *seges*; also *halec*, *tomex*, *forfex*, *carex*, *forfex*, *supplex*, *smilax*, *fornax*, are Feminine.

Except 2. *Æs*, *nepenthes*, *hippomenes*, *cacoethes*, *vas* — *as*, *atriplex*, are Neuter.

Except 3. *Ales*, *torques*, *palumbes*, *canalis*, *finis*, *anguis*, *clunis*, *corbis*, *stirps* (the stalk of a tree,) *adeps*, *serpens*, *rudens*, *serpens*, *obex*, *imbex*, *flex*, are Doubtful.

Rule 3. All Nouns of the Third Declension, in *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, *er*, *ur*, *us*, *t*, are Neuter.

Except 1. *Sal*, *sol*, *mugil*, *splen*, *lichen*, *lien*, *ren*, *pecten*, *hymen*, *attagen*, *salar*, *fur*, *furfur*, *turtur*, *vultur*, *mus*, *lepus*, and the compounds of *pes*, Masculine.

Except 2. *Virtus*, *tellus*, *grus*, *incus*, *subscus*, *salus*, *palus*, *pecus* — *cudis*, *juventus*, *senectus*, *servitus*; Feminine.

Fourth

**Fourth Declension.**

All Nouns of the Fourth Declension in *us* are Masculine, and in *u* are Neuter.

Except 1. *Acus, manus, tribus, porticus, idus*, are Feminine.

Except 2. *Specus, penus*, Masc. and Neut.

**Fifth Declension.**

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

Except 1. *Dies*, Masculine and Feminine in the singular number, and only of the Masculine in the Plural.

Except 2. *meridies* the Masc.

**Concerning Heteroclite Nouns.**

Heteroclites are  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Variants.} \\ \text{Defectives.} \\ \text{Redundants.} \end{array} \right.$

**VARIANT.**

These vary either in Gender or Declension.

1. *Pergamus* and *suppellex* are Feminines in the singular Number, and Neuters in the Plural.

2. These Nouns, *Rastrum, frænum, filum*, and *capistrum* are Neuters in the singular, and Masculine and Neut. in the Plural.

3. These

3. These Nouns *Argos* and *cælum* are Neuters in the Singular; Masculine in the Plural.

4. *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneum*, are Neuters in the Singular, and Feminine in the Plural; *Juvenal* hath *balnea* in the Plural.

5. These Nouns *Menalus*, *Dindymus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Tenerus*, *Gargarus*, are Masculine in the Singular, and Neuter in the Plural.

6. These Nouns *sibilus*, *locus*, *focus*, *Avernus*, are Masculine in the Singular, but Masc. and Neut. in the Plural.

### *Heteroclites in Case.*

Aptots vary no Case, as, *fas*, *nil*, *nihil*, *iustar*; many in *u* and *i*, as *cornu*, *geu*, *gummi*, *fragi*; also *Tempe*, *tot*, *quot*, and all from three to an hundred, as *quatuor*, *quinque*.

Monoptots have but one Case, as *noctu*, *natu*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *astu*, *promptu*, *permissu*; we read *astus* and *insicias* in the Plural.

These are Diptots, which have two Cases, *sortis sorte*, *spontis sponte*, *plus pluris*, *repetundarum repetundis*, *jugeris jugere*, *verberis verberare*, *suppetiæ suppetias*, *tantundem tantidem*, *impetis impete*, *vicis vice*.

Except *verberis*, *vicem*, *plus* and *jugeris*, have all Cases in the Plural Number.

These are Triptots which have three Cases, *precis precem prece*, *opis opem ope*: *vis* wants only the Dative Case; all these have the Plural Number whole.

Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, [Partitives,] Indefinites, and all Pronouns want the Vocative Case.

Except *Tu*, *meus*, *vester*, and *nostras*.

*Heteroclites defective in Number.*

All proper names, as *Mars, Cato, Gallia, Roma, Ida, Tagns, Lelaps, Parnassus, Bucephalus*; also the name of Corn, things sold by weight, Herbs, Liquors, Metals, Virtues, Vices, Diseases, Ages, commonly want the Plural Number.

*Hortum, far, forum, mulsum, defrutum*, have only three like Cases in the Plural Number.

These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, sanguis, æther, nemo* want the Plural Number,

These Feminines commonly want the Plural Number, *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tassis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, bilis, senectus, juvenus*.

These Nouns *soboles, labes*, and all Nouns of the fifth Declension, have only three like Cases in the Plural.

Except *Res, spes, facies, acies, dies*.

These Neuters want the Plural Number, *Delicium, senium, lethum, coenum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, getus, solium, jubar*.

These Masculines want the Plural Number. *Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses, [profluvium,] lemures, fasti, minores [posterity,] natales, penates*; and places in the Plural Number, as *Gabrii, Locri*.

*antre*

These Feminines want the Singular Number, *Exuvie, phalæ, grates, manubie, idus, antia, inducia, infidia, excubie, nona, augæ, trica, calendæ, quisquilia, therma, cuna, dira, exequia, inferia, feria, primitia, plagæ [nets,] valvæ, divitia, nuptia, lactes, Theba, Athenæ*.

These Neuters want the Singular Number, *Mania, teliqua, præcordia, lustræ, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, affata*; the Feasts of the Gods, as *Baccharalia*. Of



Of the Preterperfect Tense and Supines of  
*V E R B S.*

*Verbs of the First Conjugation.*

|                     |                    |                                |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Præfens.</i>     | <i>Præterit.</i>   | <i>Supinum.</i>                |                      |
| --o.                | --avi.             | --atum.                        |                      |
| <i>As, Plico</i>    | <i>plicavi</i>     | <i>plicatum, to fold</i>       | <i>1 Juxta</i>       |
| <i>Exc. Explico</i> | <i>1 explicavi</i> | <i>explicatum, to unfold.</i>  | <i>implico im-</i>   |
| <i>Juvo</i>         | <i>explicui</i>    | <i>explicuim.</i>              | <i>plicavi im-</i>   |
|                     | <i>juvi</i>        | <i>2 jutum, to help.</i>       | <i>plicui imple-</i> |
|                     |                    | <i>3 lavatum, to wash.</i>     | <i>catum im-</i>     |
| <i>Lavo</i>         | <i>lavi</i>        | <i>4 lautum,</i>               | <i>plicitum. 1-</i>  |
|                     |                    | <i>lotum.</i>                  | <i>rem applico</i>   |
| <i>Domo</i>         | <i>domui</i>       | <i>domitum, to make tame.</i>  | <i>complico re-</i>  |
| <i>Sono</i>         | <i>4 sonui</i>     | <i>sonitum, to sound.</i>      | <i>plico, Atque</i>  |
| <i>Tono</i>         | <i>tonui</i>       | <i>5 tonitum, to thunder.</i>  | <i>hic obiter</i>    |
| <i>6 Cubo</i>       | <i>7 cubui</i>     | <i>8 cubitum, to lie down.</i> | <i>promovere</i>     |
| <i>Crepe</i>        | <i>9 crepui</i>    | <i>crepitum, to crack.</i>     | <i>lubet in hac</i>  |

*Schedula non attingi composita quæ vel nihil de suo simplice mutant, vel quam mutationem obtinent in præfenti servant per omnia tempora. Non enim rationem cadendi sed inflectendi verborum movetur nostrum institutum. 2 Jutum præcipue utimur in composito adjutum. Extat vero juvaturus, tanquam à j uvatum. 3 Lautum & lotum potius fluunt a lavo tertiæ. 4 At resonò sæpiuscule habet resonavi. 5 Hor. intonata. 6 Composita a cubo inserto m. sunt tertiæ. Ita cubo, accubo, &c. sunt primæ, recumbo vero, &c. tertiæ. 7 Legitur cubavi. 8 Cubatus ac incubatus. 9*

**C 2**

*Increpui*

9 *Incipui in-* Veto  
*crepavi, dis-* Frico  
*crepui discre-* Neco  
*pavi cum suis* Seco  
*analogicis su-* Mico  
*pinis.* 10 *In*

vetui  
 fricui  
 11 necui  
 secui  
 13 micui

veritum, to forbid.  
 10 frictum, to rub.  
 nectum, to kill.  
 12 sectum, to cut.  
 abque Supinis, to shine.

*compositis*

*quandoq; fri-* Supines in atum.

*catum.* 11 *Ne-*

*ci & nectum* 14 *Do*

*vix extra* Sto

*compositionem* Asto

*invenies.* 12 17 *Nexo*

*Secatum raro* Labo

*obtinet.* 13 *Ac* Poto

*demicavi cre-*

*brius.* 14 *Uni-*

*cum hoc ver-*

*bum* (cum

*compositis cir-*

*cundo, satif-*

*do, venundo,*

*passundo) cor-*

*ripit a contra*

*naturam pri-*

*mae, ut dabam,*

*circumdabam,*

*dare circumdare, &c.*

*Reliqua ejus*

*composita sunt*

*tertia, vide.*

13 *Sic & alio,*

*legitur vera circum-*

*steti.* 16 *Occurrit*

*præstatum pro*

*usitato præstitum a*

*præsto:*

*Cujus sortis est*

*restitum a resto,*

*leguntur restaturus,*

*extaturus,*

*obstaturus;*

*utpote quæ a*

*Supino fluunt.*

17 *Nam nexui &*

*nexum*

*sunt a necto vel*

*nexo tertiæ.*

*These seldom make the Prter tense in -avi, and*

dedi  
 steri  
 15 astiti  
 C. Præter.

datum, to give:  
 statum, to stand.  
 16 astitum, to stand by.  
 to knit.  
 to wave.

18 potavi

potatum,

cænavi

19 potum, to drink.

20 cænatus

cœnatum, to sup,

Cœno

*The Preterperfect tense of Passive Verbs is formed of the Supine, by changing [um] into [us,] as plicatum plicatus, juvo jutum jutus.*

*Verbs of the Third Conjugation in*

*— or. Præter. — atus.*

*as Imitor imitatus. to imitate.*

*mae, ut dabam, circumdabam, dare circumdare, &c. Reliqua ejus composita sunt tertiæ, vide.* 13 *Sic & alio, legitur vera circumsteti.* 16 *Occurrit præstatum pro usitato præstitum a præsto: Cujus sortis est restatum a resto, leguntur restaturus, extaturus, obstaturus; utpote quæ a Supino fluunt.* 17 *Nam nexui & nexum sunt a necto vel nexo tertiæ.* 18 *Item potō, potus sum; ut ab audeo ausus sum. Sed aliud est potavi, aliud potus sum.* 19 *Potatum integrum est, ex quo potum fit per Syncope.* 20 *Cænatus qui cænavit, eodem modo a juro juratus, qui juravit.*

# Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

| <i>Præs.</i><br>I eo | <i>Præt.</i><br>--ui | <i>Sup.</i><br>--itum.          |  |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| as Monco             | monui                | monitum, to warn.               | 1 Verba secundæ Conjugationis semper exeunt in Eo; (quemadmodum hæc paucula primæ, viz. Beo, creo, screo, meo, calceo, laqueo, nauceo, enucleo:) in tertiâ sic nulla terminantur: in quarta vero Eo, queo, & veneo. 2 Sorpsi & sorptum potius sunt a for-                      |
| Sorbeo               | { sorbui<br>2 sorpsi | sorptum, to sup.                |  |
| Jubeo                | jussi                | jussum, to command.             |  |
| Doceo                | docui                | doctum, to teach.               |  |
| Misceo               | miscui               | { mistum, to mingle.<br>mixtum, |  |
| Mulceo               | mulsi                | 3 mulsum, to assuage.           |  |
| Luceo                | luxi                 | C. Sup. to shine.               |  |
| Ardeo                | arsi                 | arsum, to burn.                 |  |
| Rideo                | risi                 | risum, to laugh.                |  |
| Suadeo               | suasi                | suasum, to persuade.            |  |
| Video                | vidi                 | visum, to see.                  | bo tertiâ, nempe uti a Scribo scripsi scriptum. 3 Per-mulsum & permulctum. 4 Ita formantur cætera composita a Sedeo. 5 Dicitur etiam Pransus, at id prandio jam confecto. * Exceptis Præcurrens, excurrere, repugare. Item compositis a Disco, posco. Legitur etiam Detotondi. |
| Sedeo                | fedi                 | fessum, to sit.                 |  |
| 4 Obsideo            | obsedi               | obfessum, to besiege.           |  |
| Fredeo               | frendi               | fressum, to gnash.              |  |
| Prandeo              | 5 prandi             | pransum, to dine.               |  |
| Strideo              | stridi               | C. S. to creak.                 |  |

Note. The Syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense of any Verb, it is not doubled in the Supine, or \* in Composition.

|         |                 |                            |  |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| Spondeo | spopondi        | Sponsum, to betroth.       | pe uti a Scribo scripsi scriptum. 3 Per-mulsum & permulctum. 4 Ita formantur cætera composita a Sedeo. 5 Dicitur etiam Pransus, at id prandio jam confecto. * Exceptis Præcurrens, excurrere, repugare. Item compositis a Disco, posco. Legitur etiam Detotondi. |
| Tondeo  | totondi         | tonsum, to clip.           |  |
| Mordeo  | momordi         | morsum, to bite.           |  |
| Pendeo  | pependi         | S. Car. to hang.           |  |
| Audeo   | ausus           | sum, like, to behold.      |  |
| Gaudeo  | gavisus         | { Verbs in or, to be glad. |  |
| Renideo | C. Præt. & Sup. | to shine.                  |  |

id prandio jam confecto. \* Exceptis Præcurrens, excurrere, repugare. Item compositis a Disco, posco. Legitur etiam Detotondi.

6 *Mulxira* Mulgeo  
 7 *Indulsum* 8 *Tergeo* Indulgeo

*vix legitur a-* Augeo  
*pud classicos* Lugeo  
*Autores.* Fulgeo

8 *Pro quo* Fulgeo  
*Tergo tertie.* Turgeo  
*Cujusmodi sunt* Urgeo  
*permulta.* Frigeo

9 *Ab anti-* 9 Deleo  
*quo Leo, cuius* Fleo  
*preteritum* 10 Pleo  
*Levi adhuc re-* 11, 12 Adoleo  
*manet.* adolevi

6 mulsi  
 indulsi

terfi  
 auxi

luxi  
 fulsi

alsi  
 turfi

urfi  
 frixi

delevi  
 flevi

plevi

adolevi

multum, to milk.

7 indultum, to cocker.

terfum, to wipe.

auctum, to augment.

luctum, to lament.

to Glisten.

to be cold.

C. Sup. to swell.

to enforce.

to be cold.

deletum, to blot out.

fletum, to weep.

pletum, to fill. (age.)

adultum, to grow to ripe

10 *Vix invenitur Pleo extra compositionem.* 11 *Simplex Oleo*  
*apud antiquos nunc signabat odorem spiro, nunc cresco (forsan ab*  
*Alo) & sequitur formam conjugationis: composita ab Oleo priore*  
*significatu plerumque habent Olui, rarius Olevi: Posteriore vero*  
*pene semper olevi, pene dixi quia Varronis est, postquam adoluerat*  
*hac juventus.* 12 *Huic & sequentibus quatuor ab Oleo (Cresco*  
*igni ante) totidem respondent verba incoativa in S C O, Ado-*  
*lesco, abolesco, exolesco, abolesco, inolesco, quæ ex iis mutantur*  
*preterita, & supina at postea ostendetur.*

Aboleo  
 1 *Addunt* Exoleo  
*quidam Abo-* Obsoleo  
*letum, sed vix* 2 Inoleo  
*fatis gravi* Polleo  
*authoritate.* Soleo  
*fulsi.* Teneo

2 *Vix in* Abstineo  
*perfecto apud* Neo  
*classicos scri-* Maneo  
*ptores inveni-*

abolevi

exolevi

obsolevi

inolevi

G. Præt. & Sup.

solitus sum

tentum, to hold.

abstinui

nevi

mansi

1 abolitum, to abolish.

exoletum, to decay. (use.)

obsoletum, to grow out of

3 inolitum, to wax bigger

to be able,

to be wont.

tentum, to hold.

4 abstentum, to abstain.

netum, to spin.

mansum, to abide.

as: unde aliis per [ui,] aliis per [evi] rectius efferri videtur.  
 Idem censendum est de Redoleo, suboleo, cum cæteris ex Oleo Odorem  
 spiro significante; Præterquam hac sapius Olui habent in perfecto,  
 raro Olevi. E contra Inoleo inolevi, (juxta analogiam cæterorum)  
 raro Inolui. 3 Inolitum, subolitum, &c. rarissime reperiuntur.  
 4 Abstentum, non Abstintum, & sic de cæteris. 5 Emineo

|              |           |                  |                      |                |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 5 Eminéo     | eminui    | } C. Sup.        | to excel.            | 5 Compo-       |
| Immineo      | imminui   |                  | to hang over.        | sita quæ non   |
| Præmineo     | præminui  |                  | to excel.            | mutant [a]     |
| Promineo     | prominui  | } C. Sup.        | to hang out.         | in [i,] si-    |
| 6 Liqueo     | licui     |                  | to melt.             | quantur for-   |
| Torqueo      | torſi     |                  | tortum, to twist.    | mam simpli-    |
| 7 Hæreo      | hæſi      | } C. Sup. & Sup. | hæsum, to cleave to. | cis, ut Per-   |
| Torreo       | torſi ui  |                  | toſtum, to roſt.     | maneo, per-    |
| Glabreo      | C. Præt.  |                  | to be smooth.        | manſi per-     |
| Mæreo        | mœſtus    | } C. Sup. & Sup. | to be ſad.           | manſum, &c.    |
| Cenſeo       | 8 cenſui  |                  | 9 cenſum, to think.  | 6 Simplex      |
| Denſeo       | C. Præt.  |                  | to be thick.         | vix in uſu.    |
| Vieo         | vievi     | } C. Sup.        | vietum, to binde.    | 7 Careo ſe-    |
| Cico         | cievi     |                  | citum, to ſtir up.   | quitur for-    |
| Moveo        | movi      |                  | motum, to move.      | mam conſuga-   |
| Foveo        | fovi      | } C. Sup.        | forum, to cheriſh.   | tionis nam     |
| Voveo        | vovi      |                  | votum, to vow.       | quod aliqui    |
| Faveo        | favi      |                  | ſautum, to favour.   | Caffum ſupino  |
| Caveo        | cavi      | } C. Sup.        | cautum, to beware.   | addunt. Vi-    |
| Paveo        | pavi      |                  | to fear.             | detur eſſe no- |
| Ferveo       | ſervi     |                  | to be hot.           | men, uti &     |
| i i conniveo | 10 ſerbui | } C. Sup.        | to wink.             | mæſus.         |
|              | connivi   |                  | to faint.            | 8 Cenſus       |
|              | connixi   |                  |                      | ſum, vix in    |
| * Langueo    | langui,   |                  |                      | uſu.           |

9 Remanſit ab antiquo Recenſere pro Recenſere. 10 A forbeo antiquo. 11 Connivi crebrins, occurrit. \* Sunt etiam quadam alia huius conjugationis ſupinis truncata; ut Egeo egui, arceo arcui: (cujus compoſita tamen Ercitum, ut Exerceo exercui exercitum.) Aceo (vet. ver.) acui, Pateo patui, Timeo timui, &c. cum autem quæ habent tempora ſunt regulata, juxta formam conjugationis; ſufficiat hic ad calcem appendicis loco rejicere. Huc etiam referenda ſunt neutra quæ habent præterita per (ui.) ut Rubeo rubui. Ex-ceptis Placeo, taceo, noceo, caleo, valco, oleo, dolco, paveo, caveo, lateo, quod tamen non tam ex iſſis ſupinis conſtat quam participiis; Placiturus, taciturus, &c.



|           |   |                            |               |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| Areo      | } | <i>C. Præt. &amp; Sup.</i> | to cover.     |
| Flaveo    |   |                            | to be yellow. |
| Liveo     |   |                            | to be blew.   |
| Cevio     |   |                            | to fawn upon. |
| Clueo     |   |                            | to Glisten.   |
| Liceor    |   | licitus sum                | to cheapen.   |
| Meteor    |   | meritus sum                | to deserve.   |
| Reor      |   | ratus                      | to suppose.   |
| Misereor  |   | misertus                   | to pity.      |
| Fateor    |   | fassus                     | to confess.   |
| Diffiteor |   | diffessus                  | to deny.      |
| Tueor     |   | tuitus                     | to defend.    |
| Medeor    |   | <i>C. Præt.</i>            | to heal.      |

## Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

|                 | <i>Præ--bo.</i>    | <i>Præt.</i> | <i>Sup.</i>                  |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|                 | Bibo               | bibi         | bibitum, to drink.           |
|                 | <i>Exc. Scribo</i> | scripsi      | scriptum, to write.          |
| 1 Sic Glu-      | 1 Nubo             | 2 nupsi      | nuptum, to be married.       |
| bo glupsi glup- | 3 Incumbo          | incubui      | incubitum, to lie upon.      |
| tum.            | Lambo              | lambi        | 1 <i>C. Sup.</i> to lick.    |
| 2 Nupta         | Scabo              | scabi        | 1 <i>C. Sup.</i> to scratch. |
| sum a Nubor.    |                    |              |                              |
| 3 Sic cætera    | --co               | --ci.        | --ictum,                     |
| composita ter-  | Ico                | ici          | ictum, to smite.             |
| tiæ conjugati-  | <i>Exc. Dico</i>   | dixi         | dictum, to speak.            |
| onis a Cubo,    | Dico               | duxi         | ductum, to lead.             |
| qua [m] an-     | vinco              | vici         | victum, to conquer.          |
| te-bo adscis-   |                    |              |                              |
| cent.           | Parco              | peperci      | percitum, to spare.          |
|                 |                    | 4 parsi      | parsum,                      |

| <i>-do</i> | <i>di</i> | <i>--sum.</i>               |                  |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Mando      | mandi     | mansum, to eat.             |                  |
| Scando     | scandi    | scansum, to climb.          |                  |
| Prehendo   | prehendi  | prehensum, to catch.        |                  |
| Accendo    | accendi   | accensum, to kindle.        |                  |
| Defendo    | defendi   | defensum, to defend.        |                  |
| 5 Edo      | edi       | esum, to eat.               | 5 Comedo         |
| Cudo       | cudi      | cusum, to forge.            | comedi come-     |
| Exc. Fundo | fudi      | fusum, to pour out.         | sum comestum     |
| Findo      | fidi      | fissum, to cleave.          |                  |
| Scindo     | scidi     | scissum, to cut.            |                  |
| Pando      | pandi     | { passum, to set open.      | 6 Vix ex-        |
|            |           | { pansum,                   | tra compositi-   |
| Frendo     | freudi    | fressum, to gnash.          | onem.            |
| Claudo     | clausi    | clausum, to shut.           | 7 Elido,         |
| 50 Plaudo  |           | to clap hands.              | elisi, elisum.   |
| Rado       |           | to shave.                   |                  |
| 6 Vado     |           | to go.                      | 8 Casum vix      |
| 7 Lædo     |           | to hurt.                    | in compositi-    |
| Ludo       |           | to play.                    | one nisi in oc-  |
| Rodo       |           | to gnaw.                    | casum, reca-     |
| Trudo      |           | to thrust.                  | sum.             |
| Divido     |           | to divide.                  | 9 Sic Pra-       |
|            |           |                             | cido, præcidi,   |
| Cedo       | cessi     | cessum, to give place.      | præcisum.        |
| Cædo       | cecidi    | cæsum, to beat.             | 10 Sic in-       |
| 8 Cado     | cecidi    | 9 casum, to fall.           | tensum, inter-   |
| Pedo       | pepèdi    | peditum, to break wind,     | tam, exteasum    |
|            |           | backward.                   | extantum; sed    |
| Pendo      | pependi   | pensum, to poison.          | in cateris Ten-  |
|            |           |                             | tum ustarius     |
| Tendo      | tetendi   | { 10 tensum, to stretch out | est: at ostensum |
|            |           | { tentum,                   | frequen-         |
|            |           |                             | tius utimur      |
| Tundo      | tutadi    | { 11 tustum, to knock.      | quam ostentum.   |
|            |           | { tustum                    |                  |

11 In compositis Tustum solummodo.

D

TRE

The compounds of DO make,

|                |                        |                            |                                 |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                |                        | --didi.                    | ditum.                          |
| as Addo        | Addidi                 | additum, to adde.          |                                 |
| exc. Abfcondo  | Abfcondi<br>Abfcondidi | abfconsum,<br>abfconditum, | to hide.                        |
| Rudo           | rudi                   |                            | to bray.                        |
| Sido           | fidi                   | } C. Sup.                  | to sink down.                   |
| Strido         | Stridi                 |                            | to gnash.                       |
| I Fido         | fifus sum.             |                            | to trust.                       |
| 1 Confido      |                        |                            |                                 |
| confifus, in-  |                        |                            |                                 |
| terdum confidi | --go.                  | --xi.                      | --tum.                          |
| 2 Eodem        | as Jungo               | juxi                       | junctum, to joyn.               |
| more cetera    | Exc. Spargo            | parfi                      | parfum, to fprinkle.            |
| inflectuntur   | Mergo                  | 2 Merfi                    | merfum, to drown.               |
| qua habent     | Surgo                  | surrexi                    | surrectum, to rife.             |
| [r] immediate  | Pergo                  | perrexi                    | perrectum, to go forward        |
| precedens [go] | Stringo                | strinxi                    | strictum, to bind.              |
|                | Fingo                  | finxi                      | fidum, to feign.                |
|                | Ungo                   | unxi                       | unctum, to anoint.              |
|                | Mungo                  | munxi                      | munctum, to frite.              |
|                | Stringo                | stinxi                     | stinctum, to extinguiſh.        |
|                | Lingo                  | linxi                      | linctum, to lick.               |
|                | Tingo                  | tinxi                      | tinctum, to dip.                |
|                | Plango                 | planxi                     | plactum, to lament.             |
|                | Figo                   | fixi                       | fixum, to faften.               |
|                | Frigo                  | frixi                      | } frixum,<br>frictum, to parch. |
|                | Rego                   | rex                        | rectum, to govern.              |
|                | Tego                   | texi                       | teftum, to cover.               |
|                | Sugo                   | suxi                       | fuftum, to fuck.                |
|                | Flago                  | flaxi                      | fliftum, to beat.               |
|                | Diligo                 | dilexi                     | dilectum, to love.              |
| 3 Mingo eſt    | Negligo                | neglexi                    | neglectum, to neglect.          |
| inuſitatum pro | Intelligo              | intellexi                  | intellectum, to under-          |
| quo uſurpa-    | 3 Meio                 | } minxi                    | (ſtand.                         |
| mus Meio.      | Mingo                  |                            | mictum, to piſs.                |
|                |                        |                            | Pingo                           |

## (29)

|             |                      |                           |                 |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Pingo       | pinxi                | dictum, to paint.         | A. Ita &        |
| Ago         | egi                  | actum, to do.             | cetera compo-   |
| 5 Abigo     | abegi                | abactum, to drive away.   | fit.            |
| Cego        | coegi                | coactum, to compel.       | 5 Sic etiam     |
| Frango      | fregi                | fractum, to break.        | in reliquis.    |
| Effringo    | 5 effregi            | effractum, to burst open. | 6 Sic in com-   |
| Lego        | legi                 | lectum, to read.          | positis prater- |
| Eligo       | 6 elegi              | electum, to choose.       | quam prius      |
| Tango       | tetigi               | tactum, to touch.         | his; Intellego, |
| 7 Attingo   | attigi               | attractum, to touch.      | intellexi, in-  |
| 8 Pango     | pepigi               | impactum, to make a bar-  | tellectum: di-  |
|             |                      | (gain.) ligo, dilexi,     |                 |
| Pango       | { panxi<br>9 pegi    | paetum, to joy.           | dilectum: neg-  |
| 10 Impingo  | impegi               | impactum, to dash against | ligo, neglexi   |
|             |                      |                           | neglectum.      |
| Pungo       | { pupugi<br>11 punxi | punctum, to prick.        | 7 Sic etiam     |
|             |                      |                           | in ceteris.     |
| 12 Compungo | compunxi             | compunctum, to prick.     | 8 Pango as-     |
| Dego        | degi                 | to live.                  | sequum exo-     |
| Ango        | anxi                 | to perplex.               | lescit, pro quo |
| Clango      | clanxi               | to sound.                 | obinet pacis-   |
| Ningo       | ninxi                | to snow.                  | cor.            |
| Vergo       | { C. Prat. & Sup.    | to incline.               | 9 Pene exo-     |
| Ambigo      |                      | to doubt.                 | lescit Pegi     |
| --ho.       | --xi.                | --tum.                    | simplex.        |
| as Veho     | vexi                 | vectum, to carry.         | 10 Sic in       |
| Traho       | traxi                | tractum, to draw.         | ceteris, prater |
| --lo.       | --ui.                | --itum.                   | Oppango, cir-   |
| Molo        | molui                | molitum, to grind.        | cumpango, de-   |
| Exc. Colo   | colui                | cultum, to till.          | pango.          |
| Consulo     | consului             | consultum, to counsel.    | 11 Composita    |
| Oculo       | occului              | occultum, to hide.        | habent Punxi,   |
|             |                      |                           | prater repungo  |
|             |                      |                           | repugui, &      |
|             |                      |                           | repunxi.        |

12 Verba etiam in [quo] huc sunt referenda, ut Extinguo ex-  
tinxi extinctum: Distinguo distinxī distinctum, &c.

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Item An-<br>tecello ante-<br>cellui, desunt<br>vero supina.   | Allo  | alui  | { altum, to nourish.<br>alatum,   |
| 2 Procello<br>etiam & re-<br>cello eodem<br>modo infle-<br>stuntur.   | Excello<br>Præcello<br>2 Percello<br>Fallo<br>Pello | 1 excellui<br>præcellui<br>perculi<br>3 fefelli<br>pepuli | excellsum, to excell.<br>præcellsum, to surpass<br>perculsum, to strike.<br>falsum, to deceive.<br>pullsum, to drive out. |
| 3 Refello<br>refelli absque<br>supinis.   | vello<br>Sallo                                      | { velli<br>vulsi<br>falli                                 | vulsum, to pluck.<br>falsum, to salt.   |
| 4 Tollo olim<br>habuit Tetuli,<br>pro quo nunc<br>compositum<br>Sustuli est in<br>usu. Sic ex-<br>tollo extuli e- | Tollo<br>Psallo<br>Volo<br>Nolo<br>Malo             | 4 sustuli<br>psalli<br>volui<br>nolui<br>malui            | sublatum, to take away<br>to sing.<br>to be willing,<br>to be unwilling.<br>to be more willing.                           |
| latum : verum   | --mo.   | --ui.   | --itum.   |
| Attollo caret   | as Vomio  | vomui   | vomitum, to vomit.  |
| præterito &   | Fremo   | fremui  | fremitum, to roar.  |
| supina, nam   | Gemo  | gemui   | gemitum, to groan.  |
| Attuli & Al-  | Exc. Como   | 5 compsi  | comptum, to kemb.   |
| latum, quæ  | Promo   | promsi  | promptum, to draw.  |
| inde forman-  | Sumo  | sumsi   | sumptum, to take.   |
| tur affero sibi   | Demo  | demsi   | demptum, to take away   |
| vindicat, cum   | Emo   | emi   | emptum, to buy.   |
| non Elevandi  | Redimo  | 6 redemi  | redemptum, to redeem.   |
| significatum  | Premo   | pressi  | pressum, to press.  |
| habet, sed ap-  | 7 Comprimo  | compressi   | compressum, to press.   |
| portandi.   | Tremo   | tremui  | C. Sup. to tremble  |

5 Sape etiam leguntur [p] inserto. Compsti comptum, promptum, sumpsi sumptum, dempsi demptum, & emptum, similiter Tempsti temptum. At mendose ut existimant quidam magni nominum Grammatici; cum neque [p] vel [b] est in præsenti, contra quam fit in Scribo scripsi, Serpo serpsi, & similibus. 6 Par est ratio ceterorum. 7 Ita in ceteris.



--ro.

--vi.

--tum.

8 Sino  
 Linq  
 Sperno  
 9 Sterno  
 Cerno  
 Temno  
 Gigno  
 Pono  
 Cano  
 11 Succino succinui

--po.

--psi.

as Serpo  
 Carpo  
 Repo  
 Scalpo  
 Sculpo  
 Exc. Rumpo  
 Strepo  
 strepui

--quo.

1 Linquo  
 Coquo  
 coxi

--ro.

Terō  
 Quæro  
 Sero  
 Consero  
 Sero  
 4 Consero  
 Gero  
 Verro  
 Uro  
 Curro  
 cucurri

fitum, to permit.  
 litum, to besmear.  
 spretum, to despise.  
 stratum, to strow.  
 cretum, to see.  
 temptum, to contemn.  
 genitum, to beget.  
 positum, to put.  
 cantum, to sing.

succentum, to sing after compositum

--ptum.

serptum, to creep.  
 carptum, to crop.  
 reptum, to crawl.  
 scalpium, to scratch.  
 sculprum, to grave.  
 ruptum, to break.  
 strepitum, to make a noise

litum, to leave.

coctum, to boil.

tritum, to wear.

quæsitum, to seek.

satum, to plant.

consitum, to plant toge-

sertum, to lay in order.

consertum, to intermingle

gestum, to carry.

versum, to brush.

ustum, to burn.

cursum, to run.

8 Ita compositum ejus, Desino desivi, (pro quo sapius utimur synopato Desii) Desitum.

9 Hujus

(low. Consterno, nunc prima, nunc tertia est; prima, cum animi perturbationem designat; tertia, quando corpori tribuitur.

10 Crevi cum sermo est de adenda hereditate. (ther. Verum in vindicendi significatione simplex. Prateritum & Supinum, Crevi & cretum vix inventus.

11 Hanc inflectionem imitantur cetera a Caro composita.

1 Vix nunc in usu; & ejus loco nunc sabit Relinquo, reliqui, relictum.

2 Item infero, in se vi, insitum; & Infero, inferui, insertum; pro diversa significatione, & sic de cæteris.

3 Serui & sertum vix extra compositionem leguntur.

4 Afferro, Ex sero, Dissero, &c. eodem modo.

5 Item

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Item ca-<br>tera composita<br>vix aut nun-<br>quam gemit-<br>nant, præter  | 5 Succurro<br>Fero<br>Furo.   | succurri<br>6 tuli<br>C. Prat. & Sup.   | succursum, to help.<br>latum, to bear.<br>to rage.  |
| Decurro, de-<br>curvi, decu-<br>curvi; cum ex-<br>cusso, Pro.<br>curro, Præ-<br>curro.  | -scio.<br>Cresco<br>Quiesco<br>Suesco<br>Scisco<br>* Quinisco<br>Nosco<br>Ignosco<br>9 Pasco<br>Disco<br>Posco<br>Hisco<br>Fatisco<br>Labasco<br>Glisco | --vi.<br>crevi<br>quievi<br>suevi<br>scivi<br>quexi<br>7 novi<br>ignovi<br>pavi<br>didici<br>poposci, | --tum.<br>cretum, to grow.<br>quietum, to rest.<br>suetum, to accustom.<br>scitum, to know.<br>to nod with the head.<br>notum, to know.<br>8 ignotum, to forgive.<br>pastum, to feed. |
| 6 Sic Af-<br>fero, attuli al-<br>latum; eadem<br>est ratio cate-<br>gorum. At suf-<br>fero pro Pati-<br>or, caret Præ-<br>terito & Su-<br>pino.   |   |   | to learn,<br>to require<br>to gape.<br>to chink.<br>to sail.<br>to glow.  |
| 7 Præte-<br>ritum quan-<br>doque habet<br>significationem<br>præsentis.   | II Verbs Inceptives in -sco, want the Præ-<br>terperfect Tense and Supino.  |   |   |
| 8 Item Præ-<br>notum, cum re-<br>liquis, præter<br>Cognitum &<br>Agnitum.   | as Calefco,<br>Tremefco,<br>-so.<br>12 Arceffo<br>Laceffo<br>Faceffo<br>Capessio<br>Viffo   | arcessivi<br>laceffivi<br>faceffi<br>faceffivi<br>capeffi<br>capeffivi<br>vifi                        | to begin to be hot.<br>to begin to tremble.<br>arcessitum, to go to call.<br>laceffitum, to provoke.<br>faceffitum, to go to do.<br>capeffitum, to go to take.<br>13 visum, to visit. |
| 9 Epifco, cum reliquis, sequuntur formam simplicis Pasco; sed<br>Compesco, compescui, compescitum; Dispesco, dispescui, dispescitum.<br>* Conquiesco, conquexi, juxta veteres Grammaticos. II Asservo<br>inchoativa Verba carere Præterito; cum enim actio vel passio tran-<br>sit in Præteritum, amittit inchoativam significationem; mutantur<br>vero Præteritum à primitivo: ut Calefco calui a caleo. 12 Pro<br>eo inveterato errore Accessio dici solet. 13 Nisi magis placet Viffo<br>carere Supino, Vifum autem semper esse a Video; sic Inviso, invisum<br>absque Supino. |   |   | Pinsco  |

|            |                    |  |                        |  |
|------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Pinfo      | pinsui             | { 2 pinsum,<br>pinsitum,<br>pistum,<br>C. Sup. | to bake.<br>to invade. | 2 Pinsitum<br>est integrum,<br>alia duo per<br>Synopen facta   |
| Incesso    | incessi            |  |                        | 3 Pene exo-<br>lescit. 4 Sisto   |
| --to.      |                    |  |                        | activum Stiti<br>facit. sed Sisto  |
| Flecto     | flexi              | flexum,  | to bend.               | neutrum ( ut<br>volunt ) a Sto   |
| Necto      | { nexi<br>nexui    | nexum,   | to knit.               | capit Steti.   |
| Pecto      | { pexi<br>pexui    | pexum,<br>pexitum,                             | to kemb.               | 5 Supinum<br>in compositis<br>vix invenies.  |
| Plecto     | { 3 plexi<br>plexi | plexum,  | to fold.               | 6 Huc referri<br>potest inusita-<br>tum Lavo, la-<br>vi, lautum, &<br>locum.   |
| Meto       | messui             | messum,  | to reap.               | 7 Sic &<br>cetera ma-<br>tant [a] in [i]<br>in presenti,<br>nisi ex Adver-<br>bio vel Nomi-<br>ne componen-<br>tur, ut Tale-<br>facio, calefeci<br>calefactum;<br>Benefacio, be-<br>nefeci, bene-<br>factum. |
| Peto       | petivi             | petitum,                                       | to ask.                | 8 Ita &<br>reliquam.   |
| Mitto      | missi              | missum,  | to send.               |  |
| Verto      | verti              | versum,  | to turn.               |  |
| 4 Sisto    | stiti              | 5 statum,                                      | to make to stand       |  |
| Stertuo    | stertui.           | C. Sup.  | to snort.              |  |
| --vo.      |                    |  |                        |  |
| Solvo      | solvi              | solutum,                                       | to loose.              |  |
| Volvo      | volvi              | volutum,                                       | to roll.               |  |
| 6 Vivo     | vixi               | vi ctum,                                       | to live.               |  |
| --xo.      |                    |  |                        |  |
| Texo       | texui              | textum,  | to weave.              |  |
| -o. Pure.  |                    |  |                        |  |
| Facio      | feci               | factum,  | to make.               |  |
| 7 Efficio  | effeci             | effectum,                                      | to accomplish.         |  |
| Jacio      | jeci               | jactum,  | to cast.               |  |
| 8 Ejicio   | ejeci              | ejectum,                                       | to cast out.           |  |
| 9 Adspicio | adspexi            | adspectum,                                     | to behold.             |  |
| 10 Allicio | allexi             | allectum,                                      | to allure.             |  |
| Fodio      | fodi               | fossam,  | to dig.                |  |
| Fugio      | fugi               | fugitum,                                       | to fly.                |  |
| Capio      | cepi               | captum,  | to take.               |  |
| Accipio    | accepi             | acceptum,                                      | to receive.            |  |

9 Sic & cetera composita ab inusitato Specio. 10 Ita compo-  
sita a Lacto absorto, prater Elicio, elicui, elicium. Veteres Alli-  
cui, Illicui, Pellicui dixerunt; quibus nunc succenturiant Allexi,  
Illexi, Pellexi.

**11** Pro Pa- Rapiō  
ritum, unde Arripio  
Pariturus. Cupio  
Sapio

**12** Quassi Desipio  
extra compo- Pario  
sitionem, non Quatio  
est in usu. Percutio  
--uo.

**13** Item Statuo  
Eluo, proluo, **13** Diluo  
cum cæteris Acuo  
tertia Conju- Minuo  
gationis a La- Suo  
vo. Sternuo  
Imbuo  
Arguo  
Spuo

**14** Compo-  
sita Rutum so-  
lummodo. Pluo

**15** Item Re- Ruō  
nuo, Anno; Fluo  
Gruo, Ingruo, Struo  
Congruo Metuo  
Respuo  
Labor  
Fungor  
Loquor  
Sequor  
Queror  
Adipiscor  
Communisicor  
Expergiscor  
Irafcor  
Nascor  
Nanciscor  
Obliviscor

rapui  
arripui  
cupivi  
sapui  
sapivi  
desipui  
peperi  
**12** quassi  
percussi  
--ui.  
statui  
dilui  
acui  
minui  
fui  
sternui  
imbui  
argui  
spui  
lui  
plui  
pluvi  
rui  
fluxi  
struxi  
metui  
**14** respui,  
lapsus sum,  
functus,  
locutus,  
secutus,  
questus,  
adeptus,  
commentus,  
experrectus  
iratus,  
natus,  
nactus,  
oblitus,

raptum, to snatch.  
arreptum, to snatch.  
cupitum, to desire.

**C. Sup.** to be wise.  
to doat.

**11** partum, to bring forth  
quassum, to shake.  
percussum, to smite.  
--tum.

statutum, to appoint.  
dilutum, to wash.  
acutum, to sharpen.  
minutum, to diminish.  
futum, to sowe.  
sternutum, to sneez.  
imbutum, to season.  
argutum, to reprove.  
sputum, to spit.  
lutum, to pay.

plutum, to rain.

**14** rutum, to rush.  
ruitum,

fluxum, to flow.  
structum, to build.

**C. Sup.** to fear.  
**C. Sup.** to refuse.  
to slide.

to execute an Office.  
to speak.  
to follow.  
to complain.  
to get.  
to devise.  
to awake.  
to be angry.  
to be born.  
to acquire.  
to forget.

Pacificor

|             |              |                |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Pacifcor    | pactus.      | to Covenant.   |
| Proficifcor | profectus.   | to go.         |
| Ulcifcor    | ultus.       | to revenge.    |
| 3 Amplector | amplexus     | to embrace.    |
| Divertor    | } diverti.   | to turn aside. |
| Diverto     |              |                |
| 4 Pervertor | } perverti.] | to pervert.    |
| Perverto    |              |                |
| Revertor    | } reverti.   | to return.     |
|             |              |                |
| Nitor       | } reversus.  | to endeavour.  |
|             |              |                |
|             | } nifus.     | to use.        |
| Ultor       |              |                |
|             | } nixus.     | to enjoy.      |
| Ftuor       |              |                |
|             | } ufus.      | to die.        |
|             |              |                |
| Morior      | } fruitus.   | to arise.      |
| 6 Orior     |              |                |
|             | } fructus.   | to suffer.     |
| Patior      |              |                |
| Po tior     | } mortuus.   | to obtain.     |
| Gradior.    |              |                |
| Reminifcor. | } C. Prat.   | to go.         |
| Vefcor,     |              |                |
| Liquor,     | } C. Prat.   | to remember.   |
| Ringor,     |              |                |
| Calvor,     |              |                |
|             |              | to eat.        |
|             |              | to be melted.  |
|             |              | to grin.       |
|             |              | to be bald.    |

3 Item com-  
plector.

4 Sic vari-  
atur Præver-  
tor & præver-  
to, in præteri-  
to Præverti.

5 Partici-  
pium eſt. Mo-  
ritarus.

6 Orior &  
Potior alias  
voces habent  
tertia, alias  
quarta; at  
Infinitivi Ori-  
ri & Potiri  
ſemper ſunt  
quarta.

7 Partici-  
pium Oriturus

## Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

| Præſ.       | Præt.   | Sup.                   |
|-------------|---------|------------------------|
| --io.       | --ivi.  | --itum.                |
| As Audio    | audiui  | auditum, to hear.      |
| Exc. Vincro | vinxi   | vincitum, to binde.    |
| Sancio      | } ſanxi | ſanctum, to eſtabliſh. |
|             |         | ſancitum,              |
| Fartio      | farſci  | ſartum, to ſuff.       |
| Reſercio    | reſerſi | reſertum, to ſuff.     |
| Sarcio      | ſarſi   | ſartum, to mend.       |

E

Fulcio



|                 |           |                 |                            |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
|                 | Fulcio    | fulsi           | fulsum, to prop.           |
|                 | Raucio    | raufi           | raufum, to be hoarse.      |
| 1 Sepivi        | Sepio     | 1 lepsi         | septum, to hedge.          |
| legitur.        |           | salui           |                            |
| 2 Salio pro     | 2 Salio   | salii           | saltum, to leap.           |
| condio regula   |           | exfilui         |                            |
| lam sequitur.   | 3 Exfilio | exfilii         | exsultum, to leap out.     |
| 3 Et sic in     | Singultio | singultivi      | singultum, to sob.         |
| ceteris præter  | Sepelio   | sepelivi        | sepultum, to bury.         |
| Profilio, Ab-   | Amicio    | 4 amicui        | amictum, to cloath.        |
| filio, truncata | Haurio    | amixi           | haustum, to draw.          |
| Supinis,        | Aperio    | hausi           | apertum, to open.          |
| 4 Interdum      | Operio    | aperui          | opertum, to cover.         |
| Anicivi.        | Comperio  | operui          | compertum, to find.        |
|                 | Reperio   | comperi         | reperum, to find.          |
|                 | Sentio    | reperi          | sensum, to perceive.       |
| 5 Nam Ve-       | Venio     | sensi           | ventum, to come.           |
| num est No-     | Gestio    | veni            | C. Sup. to boast.          |
| men.            | Veneo     | gestivi         | 5 C. Sup. to be sold.      |
|                 | Ferio     | venivi          | C. Præt. & Sap. to strike. |
| 6 Aliquando     | Fio       | C. Præt. & Sap. | to be made.                |
| Oppertus.       | Experio   | factus          | to make trial,             |
| 7 Addunt        | Assentior | expertus,       | to assent.                 |
| Metitus, at-    | Opperior  | assensus,       | to stay for.               |
| que hinc Di-    | Metior    | 6 oppertus,     | to measure,                |
| metitus.        | Ordior    | 7 mensus,       | to begin.                  |
|                 | Comperior | orsus,          | to find.                   |
|                 |           | C. Præt.        |                            |

1. Every Præterperfect tense and Supine of two Syllables, hath the first long.

Except Fidi from Findo; bibi, didi, steti, tuli, of Supines, Quitum, situm, litum, itum, rutum, ratum, datum, satum and litum, from Lieo, lies.

2. Every Præterperfect tense doubling, hath the first short.

3. One Vowel before another, is short.

4. Every Diphthong, is long.

5. A Vowel, before two Consonants, is long by Position.

## SYNTAXIS,

# SYNTAXIS.

**H**itherto the Parts of Speech have been considered severally: the Rule for the joyning them together is called *Syntaxis*.

This consists of two parts, } Concord.  
 } Government.

There be two Concords. } Between the Nominative Case and Verb.  
 } Between the Substantive and Adjective.

## *First Concord.*

A Verb Personal agreeth with [or is directed by] the Nominative Case in Number and Person.

*Græce neutrum Plurale gaudet Verbo Singulari, aliquando Masculinum & Fæmininum.*

The Nominative Case is always a Substantive which is immediately placed in Gramatical order, before the Verb, and answereth to the question *who* or *what*.

Except. { 1. When a Question is asked.  
 { 2. When *nor*, *neither*, or *there* goes before the Verb.  
 { 3. When the Verb is the Imperative Mood.

Then the Nominative Case is placed after the Verb, or after the sign of the Tense or Mood.

The Nominative Case is parted from the Verb by its Dependents : pag. 46.

## Second Concord.

An Adjective agreeth with [or is directed by] his Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number.

An Adjective is Noun, Pronoun, or Participle.

Except. If *Thing* be Substantive, then there is seldom set down any Latine for *Thing*, but the Adjective is put into the Neuter Gender, and becomes a Substantive.

*Desumitur a Græcis ubi ἡγεῖνα vel ἀεὶ γὰρ intelligitur.*

*Pronomina Possessiva Genitivum post se recipiunt coherentem cum incluso primitivo, Latini ita loquuntur. Atque nostros vidisti flentis Ocellos.*

*Attice Relativum in eodem casu ponitur cum antecedente: Sic Latini. Adjectiva permutant suum Substantivum in Genitivum. Maxime nomina Partitiva, Partitive posita, Interrogativa & numeralia Genitivo a quo genus mutuantur gaudent; hic Latini imitantur: aliquando Adjectivum ponitur in eodem genere.*

*Genitivus Pronominis Primitivi usurpatur quando sola persona significatur, ut ἐν ἑνὶ σὺ.*

*Quoties possessio, relatio, circumstantia vel actio persona connotatur, Possessivo uti licet, ut, ἐν τῇ σοφίᾳ μὴ ἐπαίρει. Latini sic loquuntur.*

*Græce Primitivum ponitur loco Possessivi, Possessivum pro Primitivo varius.*

*Adjectiva in os fere communiter accipiuntur.*

The Substantive cometh after the Adjective in the *English*.

1. Except the Substantives to Participles; and when the Adjective passeth his signification into another word.

## Things Common to both Concords.

R. 1. The Substantive is often understood, especially when it belongs to *Men*, or is expressed before in the Period; for finding of which ask the Question, *who* or *what*, and the word that answers to the Question, shall be the Substantive.

R. 2

R. 2. Two or more Nominative Cases singular, with a Conjunction Copulative between them, have usually a Verb Plural : Two or more Substantives singular have usually an Adjective Plural ; as also a Noun of Multitude.

R. 3. If the Nominative Case be of divers Persons, the Verb shall agree with the most worthy Person.

The first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second than the third.

R. 4. If the Substantive be of divers Genders, the Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender. In things having Life, the Masculine is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter.

### Government.

Every Substantive is governed [or directed] by the word going before it on which it depends, according to the sign.

*Signa casuum post Verba & Nomina tam Græce quam Latine exprimiuntur per Propositiones, harum Elegantiæ vel in authoribus, vel prolixioribus Grammaticis indaganda est.*

*Derivativa regunt casus primitivorum.*

Except the Substantives to Relatives, Interrogatives, Indefinites and Partitives, which are usually understood ; They are governed of the word following, as if it went before, unless they be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

### O F

Rule 1. *Of* is a sign of a Genitive Case, when a Noun goes before it.

*ubi Verba accusandi, damnandi, absolvendi, & consimilia præcedunt, crimen redditur per Accusativum : vel per Propositionem &c. hinc Latini reddunt uterque, nullus, neuter, alius, ambo & Superlativum gradum tantum per Ablativam.*

Except 1. *Of* after Adjectives signifying fulness and emptiness, it is a sign of a Genitive or Ablative.

Except 2. *Of* before a word signifying the praise or dispraise of a thing, it is a sign of a Genitive or Ablative.

*Ita Græci ; interdum Dativus raro Accusativus additur.*

Except 3. Of after *Dignus, indignus ; opus* and *usus* signifying *need*, it is a sign of an Ablative Case.

Rule 2. Of after a Verb is made by one of these Prepositions, *A, ab, e, ex.*

Rule 3. Of if it signifie Concerning, is made by *de.*

*Sic Græci, sed nonnunquam Genitivus mutatur in Dativum.*

*Latini hic imitantur ; ut Quæ mihi probantur.*

Except 1. After Verbals in *billis*, Participles of the Preter Tense and Futures in *Dm*, it is a sign of a Dative ; sometimes it is made by a Preposition.

Except 2. After Verbs of *Accusing, condemning, warning* and *acquitting*, a Genitive.

But *whether, neither, another, both*, and the Superlative Degree are the Ablative, sometimes with a Preposition, sometimes without.

## T O

*To* before a Substantive, is a sign of a Dative Case.

Except 1. After *Attinet, pertinet, spectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provocho, addo, voco*, words of like signification, and words of Motion, it is made by *ad*.

*Adjectiva similitudinis, quæ reatum significant & quadam alia regunt Genitivum rarius Dativum.* Sic Latini, *similis paris.*

*Attici usurpant Accusativum pro Dativo, ubi significant bene aut male fieri cuiusdam, hinc duplex Accusativus ; ποιέω οὐ καλῶς.*

*Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, interrogandi, celandi, commonefaciendi, duplicem regunt Accusativum.* Sic Latini, *ubi Passiva retinent Accusativum rei, sine signo.*

*To, before a Verb.*

*To* before a Verb, is a sign of the Infinitive Mood Active : sometimes two Verbs are in the same sentence without *To*, and the latter is the Infinitive Mood.

Except 1. After a Noun Substantive or Adjective governing a Genitive Case, it is usually made by the Gerund in *di*.

*Græci*



*Græci per Infinitum sine articulo. Latini imitantur, Hor.*

*Audax omnia perpeti. Virg. Cantare periti.*

Except 2. After *aptus, paratus, tardus*, and after Verbs of *exhorting, inciting, prevailing*; it may be made by the Gerund in *diu*, with *ad, ob, inter, ante*.

*Græci exprimunt per Infinitivum, aliquando Prepositio additur* *μετ', ἐν, eis, διά, cum articulo το*.

Except 3. *About to*, is a sign of the Future in *rus*.

*Græci exprimunt per μέλλω.*

Except 4. *To* after Verbs and Participles signifying moving to a place, it is made by the first Supine.

*Græce per Infinitivum.*

*To be* is a sign of the Infinitive Mood Passive.

Except 1. After the Verb *Sum*, or a Noun Substantive, then it is made by the Future in *dus*:

Except 2. After certain Adjectives, as, *easy, hard, worthy, unworthy*; it is made by the latter Supine.

*For.*

*For* is sometimes a sign of a Dative Case; sometimes it is made by a Preposition; but for the Cause only an Ablative.

*With.*

*With*, the Cause or Manner, is a sign of an Ablative Case.

*Græce Dativi; hinc Latini, solus tibi certat Amintas.*

Except 1. When it signifies *Society*, it is made by *cum*.

Except 2. After Verbs of *Comparing, being angry with, to meet with*, it is a sign of the Dative Case.

*From.*

*From* is an Ablative, or a Preposition: Except after Verbs of *taking away*, a Dative.

*By.*

*By*, the Cause or Manner, and after Comparatives and Superlatives an Ablative, otherwise a Preposition.

*In. At.*

*In* or *At* a Preposition.

Except 1. Before Proper Names of Lesser Places, of the first and second Declension and Singular Number, a Genitive. *Humi, domi, militiæ, belli*, are thus used.

Except 2. After Verbs of *Esteeming*, a Genitive; but *estimo* may have an Ablative.

*No Sign.*

## No Sign.

Rule 1. The word coming without any proper sign, shall be the Accusative Case.

Except 1. The word coming after Verbs Substantives, *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, most Passives and Verbs of Gesture, a Nominative.

Except these Verbs have an Accusative before them, then the word shall be the Accusative.

Except 2. The word coming without a sign after *Satago, misereor*, and *miserescor*, is the Genitive.

Grace Accusativum excipe *σπλαγχνίζομαι*.

Except 3. The word coming after *interest*, and *refert*, without a sign, is the Genitive Case.

Except in these words, *Me, thee, his, us, you, whom*; it is made by *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja*, The Ablative Possessive Feminines.

Except 4. The word coming without a sign after *potior*, and Verbs signifying Want; Genitive or Ablative. Sic Grace.

Except 5. The word coming without a sign after *fungor, fruor, utor, nitro, sto* [to abide,] *vescor, victito*, and *virvo* for *victito*; it is the Ablative Case.

Except 6. *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, memini*; Genitive or Accusative. Sic Græci.

Except 7. The word coming without a sign after Verbs signifying *Profit, disprofit, help, favour, obeying, resisting, serving, trusting* or *believing, threatening, commanding, pardoning*; a Dative.

As also after *Parco, placeo, displiceo, patrocino, medeor, libet, indulgeo, studeo, blandeor, doleo*, a Dative.

As also many Neuters and Passives compounded with *Pra, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter*; after all these Verbs, the word without a sign is the Dative Case; but the sign is commonly implied.

Except 8. One Substantive after another without any sign, belonging to the same thing, is of the same Case with the Substantive before it, by Apposition.

Except 9. A Substantive joyned with the Participle, Comma'd from the rest of the Sentence, is put into the Ablative Case absolute.

Grace regulariter in Genitivo.

Except

Except 10. The word of *Price* is the Ablative Case.

Except, *So much, how much, more, less, how much soever,* put without Substantives, a Genitive. *Sic Grace.*

*Sic Græci sed Verba incipiendi, desinendi, sedandi, consequendi, & fruendi, dominandi, accusandi, damnandi, admirandi, privandi, curandi, participandi, communicandi fere Genitivum regunt, sed quædam varje construuntur.*

*Latini aliquando imitantur, ut Hor. Regnavit agrestium, populorum.*

*Πένον, ποσόν, καὶ ὅν, Genitivum aut Dativum Latini aliquando imitantur, Ter. Decet vobis.*

*Verba sensus Genitivo gaudent præter illa quæ ad visum pertinent: Verba gustus & tactus Genitivo, cum pars significatur, aliter Accusativum.*

*Regulariter spatium temporis in Ablativo, duratio temporis in Accusativo ponitur & Latine & Græce; sed Græci promiscue & Latini imitantur.*

*Distancia, loci vel mensura rei regulariter apud Latinos fit per Accusativum, sed Græce per Genitivum; hinc Latini reddunt in Ablativo, & mensuram rei aliquando in Genitivo.*

*Omnia Verba regunt Accusativum nōminis ab eo deducti.*

*Græci passim utuntur in oratione soluta Accusativo per Synecdochē; Latini imitantur, Æthiops albus dentes.*

*Verba sequendi, reprehendendi, utendi, fidendi, diffidendi, invidendi, Dativum.*

*Quædam commodandi & incommodandi regunt Accusativum, hinc Latini lædet te, nocet tibi.*

*Verba precandi, blandiendi, convitiandi, Dativum vel Accusativum.*

### Adverbs.

Rule 1. *En* and *Ecce* govern an Accusative Case.

*Græce Nominativum Latini imitantur.*

R. 2. Certain Adverbs of *Quantity, time, and place,* require a Genitive Case.

*Sic Græce, Adverbia etiam Prepositionum naturam habentia, Genitivum, fere adsciscunt. Quædam Dativum vel Accusativum.*

R 3. Certain Adverbs derived of Adjectives and Prepositions, govern their Cases.

F

Prepositions.

**Prepositions.**

These Prepositions govern an Accusative Case.

*Ad, penes, adversus, cŕe, citra, circiter, extra,  
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus & intra,  
ultra, post, prater, propter, prope, pone, secundum.  
Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra.*

These Prepositions govern an Ablative Case. *A, ab, absque,  
coram, cum, de, e, ex, pro, pro, sine.*

*In* signifying *In*, governs an Ablative, otherwise an Accusative.

*Subter* and *clam* *sub* and *super*, have either an Accusative or Ablative.

*Tenus* governs an Ablative.

Except words signifying *Two*, or wanting a Singular number, a Genitive.

Prepositions are usually understood, *cum* usually, unless when it signifyeth society.

*Sic Græci maxime, &c. &c., &c.*

A Verb compounded with a Preposition, hath sometimes the Case of the Preposition it is compounded with.

*Græci ita loquuntur.*

The Preposition also is sometimes repeated in Verbs compounded with *A, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in.*

**Interjections.**

*O* is joyned to a Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.

*Hæu* and *proh* to an Accusative and Vocative.

*Hei* and *va* to a Dative.

## Rules for elegant Latine.

**Rule 1.** That, a Conjunction, hath no Latine put for it; but the Nominative Case is made the Accusative, and the Verb the Infinitive Mood for the Subjunctive: on the contrary, the Subjunctive is put for the Infinitive.

*Græci ita loqui amant, aliquando & exprimitur. Sic Latini, Hor. Nec Babylonicos tentaris numeros, ut melius quicquid erit pati. Græce Infinitivus duplicatur. Sic Latini. Ter. Quod jussi ei dare bibere.*

**Rule 2.** The Latine to Have may be made by *Est*, and then the word which was the Nominative shall be the Dative; and follow *est*, and the word which was the Accusative; shall be the Nominative: on the contrary *habeo* for *est*.

*Desumitur a Græcis ita loquentibus.*

**R. 3.** *Whilst, when, if, though or that* may be left out, by turning the Substantive into the Ablative Case absolute, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith.

*Græci usitatissime contrahunt Verba in Participia.*

**R. 4.** *Must or ought*, which may be made by *debeo*; it is better made by *Est* set impersonally, and the Infinitive Mood turned into the Gerund in *Dum*.

*Græci per Verbalia in Thoy, ut γεγενηός εστι, Scribendum est.*

**R. 5.** Gerunds having after them an Accusative Case, may be turned into Participles; a Gerund in *Di* into a Genitive Case; a Gerund in *Da* into a Dative; a Gerund in *Dum* into an Accusative Case agreeing with the Substantive following after them.

**R. 6.** A Verb Impersonal Passive is put for all Persons Active.

## Rules for placing Latine.

**R. 1:** Set an *Oblique Case* in the beginning of a Sentence, and a Verb at the end.

**R. 2.** Let the *Adjective* be set before the *Substantive*, and some other word (if it can be) be put between.



*Rule 3.* The latter of the two *Substantives* being the *Genitive Case*, let it be set the first.

*R. 4.* These *Conjunctions* *quidem, quoque, autem, vero, enim* are never the first words of a *Sentence*.

*R. 5.* These *Conjunctions* *que, ne, ve*, are always tailed to the end of another word; *que* and *ve* always to the word they govern; *Ne* is always tailed to the word of the *Question*; and in *Construing* is taken thence, and joyned to the first word in *Grammatical order*.

*R. 6.* Let *Prepositions* be always set before the *Cases* they govern.

Except *tenus* and *versus* always after, *cum* and *usque* sometimes after their *Cases*.

### **Rules for Construing Latine.**

1. *Conjunctions* usually begin the *Sentence*.

2. The *Nominative Case*, and what dependeth upon it.

The Dependents of a *Nominative*, are a *Relative*, with its *Clause*, a *Genitive Case*, an *Adjective* or *Participle* with their *Cases*: These part the *Nominative Case* from the *Verb*.

3. The *principal Verbs* with its Dependents.

The Dependents on a *Verb*, are an *Adverb*, the *Infinitive Mood*, a *Gerund*, a *Supine*.

4. The *Cases* governed of the *Verb* in order, sometimes the *Accusative*, sometimes the *Dative* immediately follows the *Verbs*.

Except the *Oblique Cases* of the *Relative Qui*, of *Interrogatives*, of *Indefinites*, of *Partitives*, these (with their *Substantives*, if they be expressed) are construed first before the word of which they are governed.

5. *Prepositions* are Construed with their *Cases* sometimes before, sometimes after the *Verb*, as will make best sense.

6. The *Adjective* is to be taken with the *Substantive*, unless when it doth pass the signification into another word.

Some *Phrases* are *Idiotical*, and cannot be Construed *Grammatically*.

Words that are wanting to make the full *Construction*, must be supplied by the *Sense*.

### Figura Orthographice.

**P**rothesis apponit capiti : sed Aphæthesis aufert.  
 Syncope e medio tollit : sed Epenthesi infert.  
 Apocope demit finem : cui dat Paragoge.  
 Tmesis Verba secat : Meta sed Thesis ordine præterit.  
 Transfert literulam : Antithesis salvo ordine mutat.  
 Emollet voces auresque Euphonia mulcet.

The partition of Phrases, Sentences and Periods, are by

A Comma [ , ] a Semicolon [ ; ] a middle distinction [ : ]  
 a Period [ . ] An Interrogation [ ? ] an Admiration [ ! ]  
 a Parenthesis ( ) .

Aio, ai, ait. Plur. Aiunt. Imper. Aiebam, &c.

Imp. Ai. Pot. Aias. Part. Aiens.

Ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint.

Salvi, salveto ; salvete, salvetote : salvere.

Ave, aveto ; avete, avetote : avere.

Cedo, cedite, I. E. porrige, porrigite.

Faxo vel faxim, faxis faxit, faxint pro faciam.

Forem, fores, foret, forent, foret pro essem.

Quæso ; quæsumus.

Inquo vel inquam, inquîs, inquit, inquitus, inquit : In-  
 quisti, inquit : Inquies, inquiet : Inque, inquito : Inquias :  
 Inquies.

Odi, cepi, meminî, novî carent præsentî. Exci pe Memento,  
 mementote.

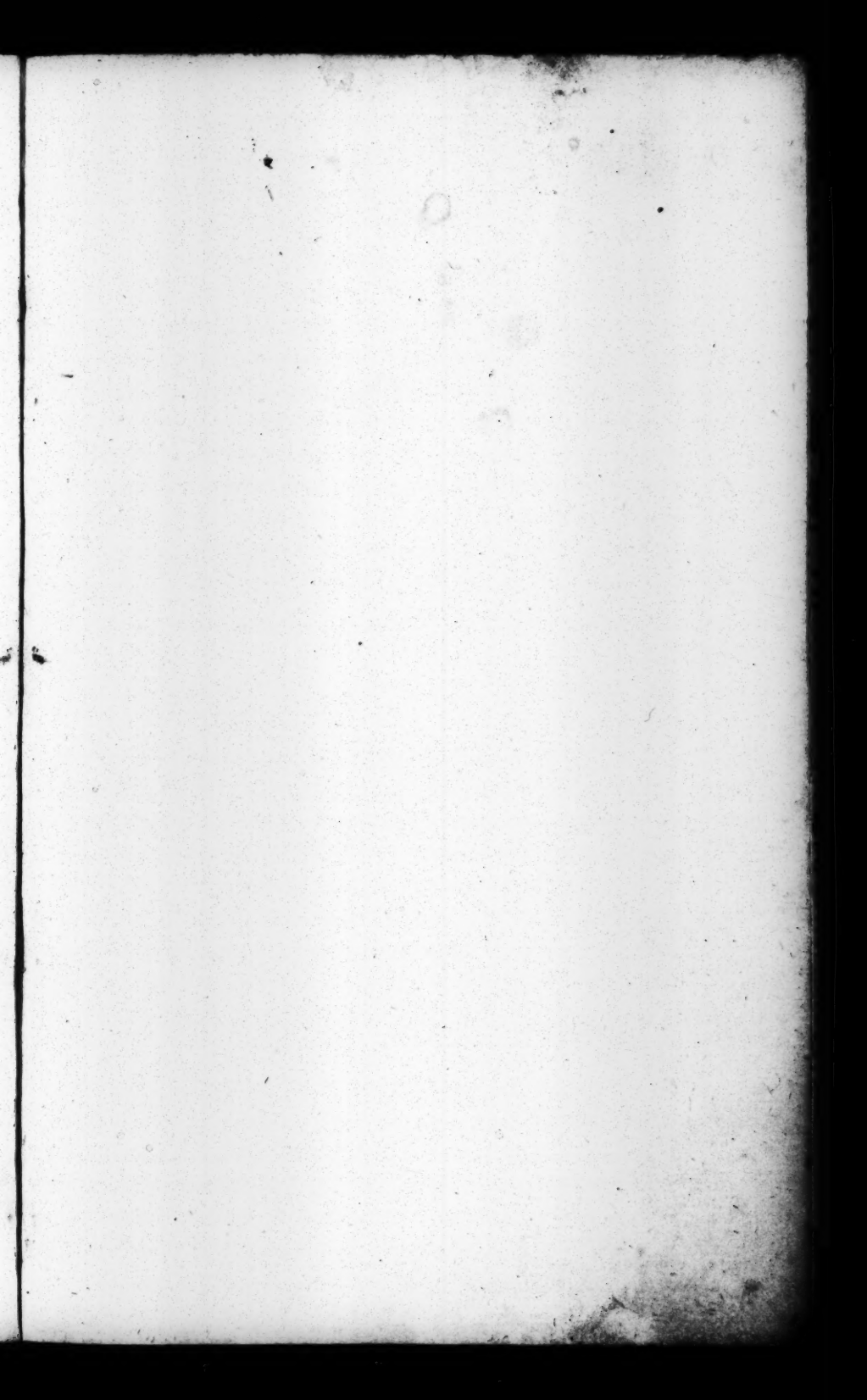
Dor, fuvo, for, der, fer, à fero simplicia non reperiri.

Dic, duc, fer, fac ; pro dice, duce, fere, face.

Pudet, punit, oportet, carent omnibus Personis, nisi  
 tertia.

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[illegible]

Πρὸ θυρῶν pra, pro, πρὸς ἄλλω, πρὸς δίδωμι, πρὸς ἰκνέομαι, πρὸς ἀγίζω  
πρὸς δὴλθ.

Παρεὶ νόμῳ à, ab, contra, νόμῳ, prope, juxta, νόμον contra, supra,  
παρήμῳ, παρὰ πλάω.

Ἀναστρέψιν per ἀναστρέχω, ἀναβαίνω, ἀναγωγὴν, ἀνάγκη, ἀναθλί-  
βω, ἀναίρω.

Διὰ βίῳ per, cum, διαφωνίῳ, διαμύρῳ, διέρχομαι, διαγράφω, δια-  
βίον propter, δέω, διαμυδιάω, διαδέχομαι, διαβάλλω, διά-  
χρυσος, διαπρεπής.

Κατὰ τύπῳ contra, de, per, pra, supra, κατακαλύπτω, κατάρημι.  
τύπον secundum, καταβάλλω, κατὰ πῖν, καταφάγω, καταφρονέω

Μετὰ φίλῳ cum, φίλῳ post, μεταφέρω, μετατρέφω, μετέρχομαι, με-  
τανοέω.

Ἀντ' ἀνθρώπων pro, ἀντήχριστος ἀντασπάζομαι, ἀντιπιδύω, ἀντίχο-  
μαι, ἀντίπαυς.

Περί ψυχῆς de, ψυχῇ ex, ψυχῷ circa, περιπατέω, περιγίνομαι, περι-  
πίπτω, περιλείπω, περιδίδωμι, περιτρέφω, περιτρέπω.

Ἐπὶ γλώτῃ in, supra, γλώτῃ in, supra, post ἐπαίδω ἐπιμυθίζομαι,  
γλώτῃ ad, propter, contra, adversus, ἐπ' ἑσέω, ἐπίτοκος,  
ἐπισκευάζω.

Ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων de, ἀστέρος circa, ἀμμιβάλλω, ἀμμίστομος, ἀμμήλιξ, ἀμ-  
φίλυκος.

Ἀπὸ κεφαλῆς à, ab, è, ex, ἀποστέρω, ἀποβαίνω, ἀπόφημι, ἀποδίδω, ἀποβάπτω  
ὑπὸ κόλπῳ κόλπῳ sub, κόλπον subter, ὑπογράφω, ὑποστέρω, ὑπο-  
δαίδω, ὑποχρυσος, ὑποπίνω, ὑποδύομαι, ὑποπάζω.

ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν pro, de, supra, ἡμᾶς super, praeter, ὑπερφαιδίζω, ὑπερ-  
μαχέω, ὑπεροείζω, ὑπεραπογνήσκω, ὑπερδέω, ὑπερβαίνω, ὑπερ-  
μορυν.

## Præ.

## Fut. i. Per. A. passiv.

|    |                     |       |      |                   |              |      |
|----|---------------------|-------|------|-------------------|--------------|------|
| 1. | γράφω - ψω - φα     | μμαι  | ψαι  | πται              | μμεθον       | φθον |
| 2. | λέγω - ξω - χα      | γμαι  | ξαι  | κται              | γμεθον       | χθον |
| 3. | πλήθω - σω - κα     | σμαι  | σαι  | σται              | σμεθον       | σθον |
| 4. | ξέρω - πω - ξω - χα | γμαι. |      |                   |              |      |
|    | φράζω - σω - κα     | σμαι. |      |                   |              |      |
| 5. | ψάλλω - ω - κα      | μαι   | σαι  | ται               | μεθον        | θον  |
|    | φάει - ω - ᾶ - Γκα  | μμαι  | νται | νται              | μμεθον       | νθον |
|    | ῖν - ω - ᾶ - κηκα   | μαι   | σαι  | ται               | μεθον        | θον  |
| 6. | πίνω - σω - κα      | σμαι. | α    | ante ω vel o in ω | aliter in α. |      |

|    |                    |       |                   |                            |
|----|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | βοάω - ἴσω - ἴκα   | ημαι. | ante ω vel η in ω |                            |
| 2. | ποιέω - ἴσω - ἴκα  | ημαι. | ο                 | ante eo vel e in e         |
| 3. | χρυσόω - ᾶσω - ᾶκα | ωμαι. |                   | Infinit. εν, aliter in οι. |

Vox

| Vox med.  | Sing.      | Dual.       | Plur.           | Infm. | Participia.      |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| Præ. ὀμαι | ω εἰς εἰ   | ετοῦ ετοῦ   | οὐκὲν εἴτε ἔστι | εἶν   | ὄν ὄντα ὄν ὄντα  |
| Imp. ὀμῃω | ον } εἰς ε | ετοῦ ἑπῷ    | οὐκὲν εἴτε ὄν   | εἶν   | ὄν ὄντα ὄν ὄντα  |
| A.2. ὀμῃω | ον         |             |                 |       |                  |
| F.2. ὀμαι | ῶ εἰς εἰ   | εἴτον εἴτον | ὀμῃω εἴτε ὄν    | εἶν   | ὄν ὄντα ὄν ὄντα  |
| F.1. ὀμαι | ῶ          |             |                 | εἶν   | ὄν ὄντα ὄν ὄντα  |
| A.1. ὀμῃω | α ὡς ε     | ετοῦ ἄτον   | οὐκὲν αἴτε ἄν   | ἄν    | εἰς αἴτα ἄν ἄντα |
| Per. α    | α ας ε     | ετοῦ ατον   | οὐκὲν αἴτε ας   | ἔναι  | ὡς ἦα ὄς ὄντα    |
| Pls. εἶν  | εἶν εἰς εἰ | εἴτον εἴτῃω | οὐκὲν εἴτε ὄσαν |       | εἰς ὄντα ἔν ἔντα |

|           |        |       |        |  |
|-----------|--------|-------|--------|--|
| Imp. A.1. | ε ἔτω  | ον ὡν | ε ὡσαν | Carent futuris. Præ-<br>sens & Imperfectū<br>conjunguntur. |
|           | ον ἄτω |       |        |  |

|      |                                     |                      |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sub. | [ω ης η] ἡτον ἡτῃω [ωμῃω εἴτε ἔστι] | Incipit cū long.voc. |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|

|      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| Pot. | A.1. οἶμαι οἷς οἷ οἶτον οἶτῃω οὐκὲν οἶτε οἶε | Augmentum est tan-<br>tum in Indicativo<br>nisi in perfecto. |
|      | οἶμαι αἷς &c.                                |  |
|      | A.Æol. οἶα οἶας, &c.                         |  |

### Vox Passiva.

|                 |   |   |              |
|-----------------|---|---|--------------|
| Præ. ομαι η εἶ  | ὀμῃωτον ἔμῃω ἔμῃω ὀμῃω  | Characterist.                                     | 1. π β φ π   |
| Imp. ὀμῃω       | ε ετο ὀμῃωτον ἔμῃω ὀμῃω   |   | 2. κ γ χ κ   |
| A.2. ἴω ης η    | — ἡτον ἡτῃω ἡμῃω  |   | 3. τ δ θ     |
| F.2. ἴς ομαι    | Hæc quatuor fiunt à<br>voce actiua per tab.                               |   | 4. ω π ζ     |
| Per. μαι αι ται | μῃωτον θῃω θῃω μῃω θῃ   |   | 5. λ μ ν ε ρ |
| Pls. μῃω ο το   | μῃωτον θῃω θῃω μῃω θῃ   |   | 6. ω purum.  |
| A.1. θῃω        | fit à tertia perfecti : rejiciendo reduplicat, mutando π<br>in φ, κ in χ. |   |              |
| F.1. θῃω - ομαι |   |   |              |
| P.p.f. ομαι     | fit à secunda perf. non amit-<br>Imper. (tit aug.                         | Mutabiles vocales, α ε ο.<br>Immutabiles, η ι υ ω |              |
| Præ. ε ἔμῃω     | ον ὡν } ε ὡσαν  | Mutabiles diphthong. αι αυ οι                     |              |
| A.2. ἡθῃ ἡτῃω   |   | Immutabiles, εἰ ε                                 |              |
| A.1. θῃω θῃω    |   | Mutan α & ε in η, ο in ω.                         |              |
| Perf. ο θῃω     | fit à secunda fing.& dual.  | tur sic αι in η, αυ in ην, οι in ω                | Præ.         |

Sub. *οἷμας* ὦ *δῶ* *μῆκος* ὦ circumfleſtitur, in Aor. & ver-

Pot. *οἷμῳ* *εἰῶ* *δῶ* *μῆκος* *εἰῶ*. (bis in *μῆ*.

Infin. *εἶδ* *λῶ* *δῶ* *μῆκος* *δῶ* sic à ſecunda dual.

Part. *οἷμῳ* *εἰς* *δῶ* *μῆκος*.

Vox. Fut. ſecund. & primum in 5<sup>a</sup> Coniugatione & med. voce

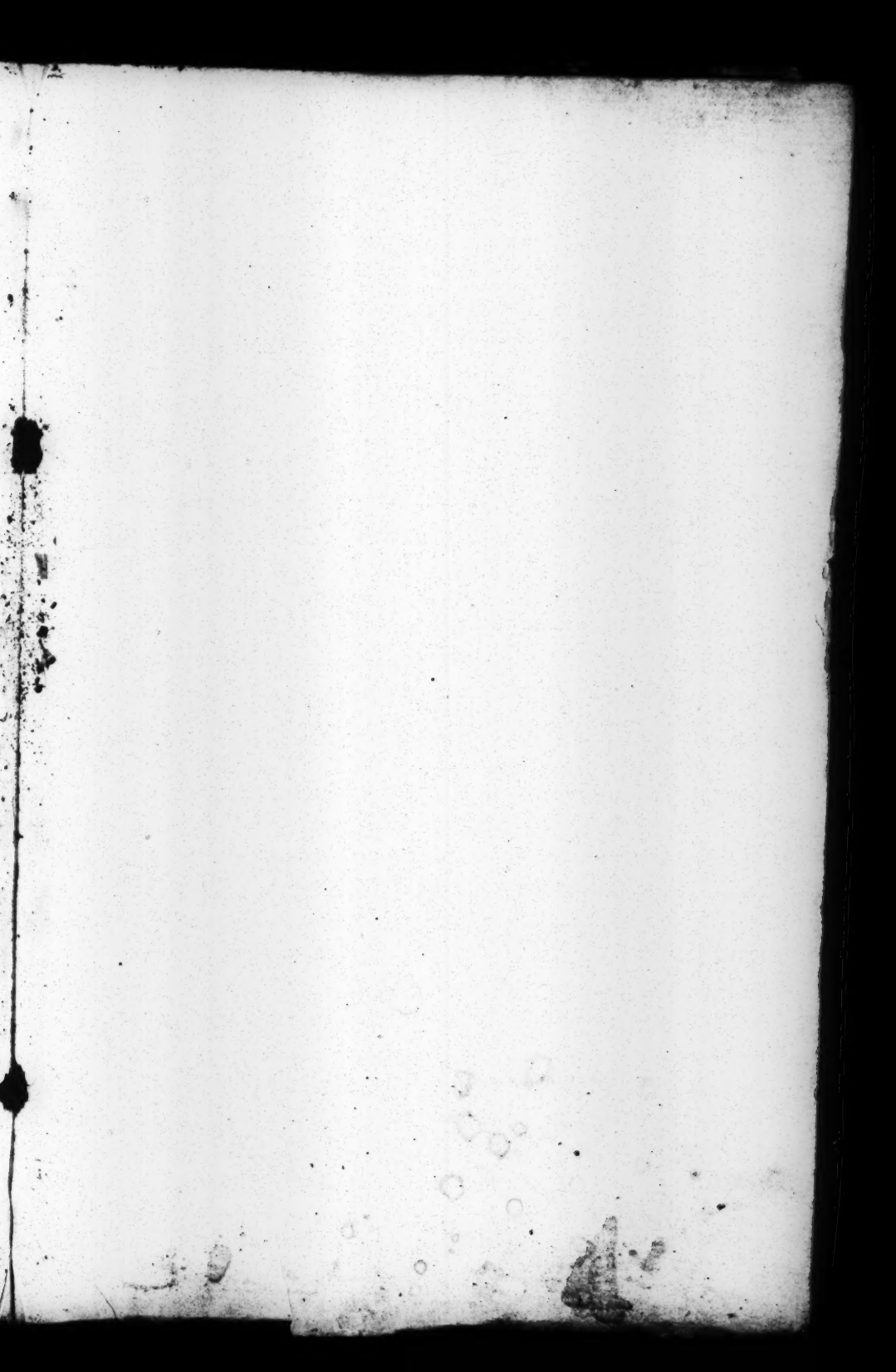
Act. & mutant *ε* in *ει*, *ο* in *ου* circumfleſtuntur.

med. A.1. retinet *α*, niſi in Subjunct. Imper. *οἷ αἶδω*, *αἷ αἶδω*.









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